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DANCING 'AUSSIES' FOR INDIA

The Australian Bodenwieser Ballet will make a three month tour of India under the sponsorship of Mr. E. Bret, general manager of the Hotel Consortium. The company will open its season in Calcutta tomorrow and will perform later in New Delhi, Madras, Bombay and other cities.

Ranked among Australia's leading ballet companies, the Bodenwieser Group is the only major one trained in the modern expressive style of dancing.

Rajaji Carries The Cross

SEE PAGE 4

Australian Ballet

BY GEORGE FARWELL

THE modern expressive dance of Western culture as interpreted in Australia will be introduced to India when the Bodenwieser Ballet Company opens a season in Calcutta tomorrow.

The tour will last for three months, during which the Australian dancers will appear also in New Delhi, Madras, Bombay and other cities.

The Bodenwieser Ballet had its origins in Vienna before the last war, but it has now become essentially an Australian group. During the 13 years in which Madame Gertrud Bodenwieser has been living in Australia, the composition of her group has changed, new ballets have been added to the repertoire and her company has achieved a first-class reputation both at home and overseas.

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Ranked among Australia's leading ballet companies, it is, she claims, the only one trained in the modern style of dancing which came into being in pre-war Europe.

It is not a large company, for expressive dancing lays its emphasis upon individuality.

Unlike the classical ballet, with its traditional and somewhat rigid forms, expressive dancing seeks to portray the rythms, freedom and exuberance of modern life.

"Classical ballet has a standardised type of movement," says Madame Bodenwieser. "The modern dance has a much greater sense of freedom which puts its emphasis on character and expression. Accordingly the modern dance has a wide range of subjects upon which to draw. To give one instance, there is one of our own dances which we have made famous the 'Demon Machine.' We shall be presenting this modern ballet in India.

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Madame Bodenweiser's recitals in the Viennese art gallery attracted the attention of Max Reinhardt, the famous producer of experimental theatre in pre-war Germany. He engaged her as choreographer at his Viennese threatre, the Kammerspielhaus. In 1926 she was appointed Professor of Choreography at the State Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in Vienna. She was the only woman to hold such a post.

Later she formed a ballet group known as Tanzgruppe Bodenwieser which gave recitals in Britain, France, Italy, Germany and South American countries. In 1931 Madame Bolenwieser was awarded the Grand Prix in Florence and next year, the Bronze Medal of the Concours. International de la Danse in Paris. Her new technique of modern expressive dancing soon became celebrated throughout Europe.

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While touring the United States in 1938 her company was invited to visit Australia, under contract to J. C. Williamson Ltd., the country's leading theatrical entrepreneurs.

The ballet made a highly successful tour, and, when war broke out staved in Australia. Since then it has made several Australia-wide tours, three extended visits to New Zealand, and one to South Africa.

Originally, Madame Bodenwieser's company consisted of four Australian girls, one Bulgarian and one English. She later engaged a New Zealand born dancer who had studied with her in Vienna. In the course of time these dancers gave up dancing; most of them got married. Today, with one exception, all the members of the company are Australian-born and trained. Two of the dancers, Moira Claux and Nina Bascolo, went to Madame Bodenwieser's Sydney ballet school when they were children. Three others, who will also tour India, were trained by her and have been with the company for nearly 10 years. They are Eileen Cramer, Jean Raymond and Margaret Frazer. The single male dancer, Basil Pattison, was born in New Zea-

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WEEK-END FUN

Critical Spectator: "I can't understand anyone missing a putt as short as that."

Golfer: "Let me remind you, sir, that the hole is only four-and-a quarter inches across, and there is the whole world outside it."

* *

In a small Korean town, which has changed hands several times during the fighting, an American sergeant meets a Korean he has known before. "Hello", he says, "you still alive? How have you managed that?"

"It's really quite simple," says the Korean, "I say to the Communists, 'Oh, it is a good thing that you are back,' and to the Americans I say the same."

The American, taken aback, says: "You make no difference then between us and the Communists?"

"Oh yes, there is a slight difference," says the wise Korean. "I would never tell the Communists that I tell you the same when you arrive."

* *

Blonde: "Why don't you wear a hat on the beach?"

Brunette: "I haven't worn a hat since the accident."

Blonde: "Tell me more."

Brunette: "While I was wearing a hat a millionaire winked at me and I didn't see him."

* *

The elderly mountain farmer visited a near-by city for the first time. To complete some business, it was necessary for him to stay at a hotel overnight. When he returned home he complained to his wife that he couldn't sleep because there had been a light burning in his room all night.

"Well, you poor fool," she chided, "why didn't you blow it out?"

"Blow it out?" exclaimed the mountaineer. "Why, dang it, I couldn't—it was in a closed bottle!"

* *

Six-year-old Jimmy was playing quietly in the backyard with one of his girl friends when he suddenly hit her and she ran home crying. His mother came rushing outside. "Jimmy," he said, "you had no right to hit Susie. What did she do, anyway?"

"We were playing Adam and Eve," Jimmy replied, "and she ate the apple instead of tempting me."

* *

The train to the suburbs had been delayed for hours by a blizzard, and it was in the small hours of the morning when a passenger got off at the home station. Going to a telegraph station, he sent this message: "Will not be at my office today, as am not home yesterday yet!"

* *

A well-known actress, herself something of a mimic, once objected to an imitation of herself by another comedienne. "It's not a bit like me!" she exclaimed.

"It isn't supposed to be, dear," replied the comedienne. "It's an imitation of you imitating me!"

* * *

Two friends, after a very good dinner: "Thank you very much," said Smith, "a delightful meal—but tell me, how can you afford cigars like this?"

"I can't," said Jones. "That's the cigar you gave me last week."

* *

A doctor at a dinner took in as his partner a gushing young lady. "Is it true, doctor," she said, "that you are a lady-killer?"

"Madam," he replied gravely, "I make no distinction between the sexes."

A British resident in Hong Kong had a native servant who went about the house as quietly as a mouse as he was afraid of disturbing his master. One day, he asked the boy to call him the next morning at seven, as he had an important engagement.

At seven o'clock the boy walked up to his master's bed and left a note on his bedside table. When the Englishman awoke at midday, he read: "Sir,, it is seven o'clock. Will you kindly get up, please?"

* *

Two lunatics were out on their bicycles. Suddenly, one of them stopped and let al the air out of his back tyre.

"Why did you do that?" asked his companion.

"Saddle too high!"

The other looked at him pitifully, and then took a spanner from his tool bag and angrily twisted his handle-bars back to front!

"What's the matter with you?" asked his pal.

"Me? I'am going back. I wouldn't be seen out cycling with a fool like you!"

* *

"Quick, doctor, do something! I was playing a mouth-organ and swallowed it!"

"Keep calm, sir, and be thankful you were not playing the piano."

* *

Father. "Now do you understand the difference between a king and a president?"

"Yes; a king is the son of his father, but a president is not."

A simple table implement wonderfully assists a certain enterprising Omaha landlady in collecting outstanding board bills. At supper, a new arrival discovered that one of the regular boarders appeared acutely embarrassed over the fact that an extra fork had been laid at his place.

"Why is he so rattled over having an extra fork?" the new boarder whispered to the man seated next him.

"Oh, that's the landlady's way of collecting overdue bills," the man explained. "When she puts that extra fork beside a plate everybody knows it means 'fork out, please'."

* *

Crooner Tony Martin was pointing out to Bill Miller that a starring career in Hollywood was fraught with pitfalls. "One day," he argued, "you're making love to Betty Grable, Linda Darnell, or pooh! You're has-been."

proof! You're has-been."

"Ah," sighed Miller, "but look where you has been."

* * *

A thin, hungry lion met a fat, sleek lion, and asked him: "How on earth do you manage to put on so much weight in these hard times?"

"Easy, if you know how," said the fat lion. "I joined the Civil Service three months ago, and I've been eating a clerk a day—nobody missed 'em."

"Could you get me in, too?" asked the thin lion, licking his chops.

"Afraid not," said the fat lion, "I made a fatal mistake last week and ruined the job. I ate the girl who makes the tea."

HOW MUCH TEA SHOULD ONE DRINK?

HOW much fluid should you drink a day? The body needs from five to six pints of water for full health. Most people drink about a pint, writes a Harley Street doctor in the "Star."

But that does not matter, because the body would still get its six pints even though you never went near a tap.

Tea, coffee, beer and so on are, of course, all basically water. And almost all our food is too. A cabbage is 90 per cent water, fish 80 per cent, meat 75 per cent and an egg 65 per cent.

In fact, bread—40 per cent—is the only common food which is not mostly water. But this is not surprising since the body itself is 60 per cent water and salt water at that.

The amount the body needs is regulated by thirst. If you feel thirsty you need to drink; if you don't you can safely go without.

There is certainly no need to set yourself a drinking routine. People who conscientiously drink, say, three cupfuls of water a day are benefiting only their willpower. Let thirst guide your appetite for liquid as hunger guides it for food.

Best Quencher

You need not drink water to "purify the system." Water was not intended as an internal spring-cleaner even if the body needed one. And it does not.

All the same, most people prefer water as a thirst-quencher when they are hot and tired. And in this they show excellent taste.

Water is probably the most refreshing of all drinks and for a curious reason. It is practically tasteless and it removes the thirst, leaving nothing behind. On the other hand, the lingering taste of many flavoured drinks creates new thirst.

Many mothers believe it to be dangerous to drink cold water—or cold anything—when one is very hot. But the only danger is in getting hiccups through drinking too quickly and so gulping down air. It is more satisfying in any case to sip slowly.

One of the strongest beliefs is that there is nothing like hot tea to make you feel cooler in the long run. And this belief has something in it.

A hot drink has the psychological effect of making you feel cooler afterwards by contrast, and it may also act physically by making you perspire and so release body heat.

This would apply to any hot drink. But tea is, in addition, a stimulant and may help you to feel cooler because it may counteract the lethargy which is one of the chief symptoms of being too warm.

How Much?

Can you drink too much tea? I doubt it. The stimulating drug it contains—caffeine—is present in such small quantities that you would have to drink an almost impossible amount to come to real harm. The same applies to coffee, which also contains caffeine.

It is better, of course, not to take these drinks last thing at night because they may keep you awake. On the other hand, they are excellent first thing in the morning because they help wake you up.

What about the belief that you should not drink anything with meals? This idea is based on the belief that fluid dilutes the gastric juices so that food cannot be properly digested.

Well, a large quantity of fluid—say a pint or two—might dilute the gastric juices. But small quantities pass through the stomach practically without stopping, even when the stomach in full. There can be no harm in moderate drinking.

The absurdity of this fallacy was well illustrated by the reply of a friend made to me when I offered to pass him the water over lunch. He said: "I never drink during meals"—and then ordered clear soup!

Need Of Good Leadership

BY BHADRA DESAI

TOGETHER with other apparent necessities the need for leadership is at present essential to our new-found nationhood.

Not being wholly a natural phenomenon, leadership, subject to correct appraisal, is to a certain extent a matter for arrangement. Why is this arrangement of such profound portent today, and what is its likely effect on the future of our people?

Primarily, India's infant democracy derives its vote from an ignorant and sprawling humanity. However, the elections justify adult franchise. They are a vindication of the people's thirst to do their duty and have rights fulfilled. Through them glimmers a hope, as always, for better things to come. Even so, in the ultimate analysis we realise that many unknown and unheard of individuals have been returned to power. Yet, most of them represent a party organisation, the unquestionable pivot of political democracy. Left to this rank and file its working itself would be in peril. Above all, for democracy to survive and continue being effective, we require the right leadership.

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Today we experience what future historians will term the transition period. We witness in it departures from many an ideal of norm. The present time requires stability, so that democracy, together with other enduring values, may persevere. Class, caste, creed and religion as basis of political power are a revival of medieval concepts.

Dangerous too is the recourse to violence as a means of effecting change. These point towards a singleness of purpose superseding all, namely a fuller democracy where political democracy is accompanied by its more earthly counterpart, economic democracy. Leadership provides this cohesion between the people and a political party by translating its mandate for a welfare State into action. No magic formula for solving our inherent difficulties, leadership can, at its very best evolve a design from existing resources which in turn are conditioned by many factors.

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But its beginning lies not in the enactment of laws alone, whether popular or controversial. Of supreme significance to its implementation is the over-all moral tone of the administration. For, however pressing the acuteness of immediate problems, measures for their redress are likely to remain on paper unless accompanied by uncorrupt operative vehicles. Leadership that presides over the broader destinies of people is intricately connected with their moral consciousness. It is upon this invisible moral fabric that the heritage of posterity rests.

Considering the far-reaching implication of policies, the mere handling of public affairs requires an amount of publicity. So too the need for the political education of the public, for, we are anxious that public-spirited, disinterested and notable men should make politics their occupation. Not second rate minds as happens sometimes under rigid constitutions. It is character in a leader that counts more than speech, and gesture. It alone gives the astonishing dominance of personality and authority to leadership in combat for great causes.

Much as we admire them mere character and energy negate the functions of leadership unless aided by intellect and knowledge. In democratic government leadership is not often called upon

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NEW MINISTERS FARE WELL IN MAIDEN SHOW

With Wealth Of Talents Opposition Can Be Telling, If There Is Unity

NEW Delhi is hot. Even nights are uncomfortable. And yet it is a long long way to rains. It is still the last week of May. New Delhi will be fortunate, if it gets rains by the beginning of July.

PARLIAMENT Session is also in full swing. A fortnight's desperate search for unity amongst the Opposition Groups ended in smoke. There are 362 Congressmen, 12 Socialists, nine KMP, three Jan Sangh, 23 Communists, two from the Scheduled Castes Federation, three of the Jharkhand Party, two Lok Sewak Sangh, one Chota Nagpur-Santhal Parganas Janata Party, two Peasants and Workers' four Tamilnad Toilers' Party, three Commonweal, one Muslim League, one Marxist Forward Bloc, five Ganatantra Parishad, four Akalis, four Hindu Mahasabha, two Revolutionary Socialists, three Ram Rajya Parishad, one Lok Party, one Travancore-Tamilnad Congress and 41 Independents.

Opposition Parties

Twelve Socialists are anti-communalists and anti-Communists and could join neither of them. they are nearer KMP but KMP is nearer the Congress than them and will, on no account, joint communalists and Communists. The difference between Jan Sangh and Mahasabha is like the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee There are four Opposition Groups in Parliament at present. A combination of the United Nationalist Party of Dr. S. P. Mookherjee and of the Independent Democratic Party of Mr. Ramchandra Reddy with 32 members in the House of the People 16 from each has formed one group. The Communists now come second with 31 members. The negotiations at present in progress between the Socialists and KMP, if they materialise, would give them the combined strength of 21. Lastly, there is Mr. Jaipal Singh's Coalition with a total strength of sixteen.

In the real sense of the term, there are only two parties in Parliament, namely the Congress and the Communists. They both have individualities of their own. Dr. Mookherjee on the other side, is the leader of a Party in which his own followers number three. It is the Independents, who have swelled Dr. Mookherjee's number.

Their Coalition is not on account of identity of interests or common platform. It is a marriage of convenience, which can be terminated at any time by any member of the Party.

The Communists are not only well disciplined, but also a very methodical and hard-working lot. They are, generally well prepared on the issues they are interested in. They do not bother about other things. In three months' time, they should be a match for anyone. Unlike Congressmen, they do not lose their tempers.

Treasury Bench

The Prime Minister's new team has made a very good beginning. The three new Ministers, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Sardar Swaran Singh and Mr. K. C. Reddy have done very well. Mr. Krishnamachari is not a stranger to New Delhi. He already had a reputation for clear thinking. Both Sardar Swaran Singh, and Mr. Reddy, judging from their question hour performance, are excellent choice of the Prime Minister. They have done very well. The Finance Minister, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh has developed into a seasoned Parliamentarian. He has acquired greater confidence. He can be nasty, if he wants to. Next to the Prime Minister he is always heard with great respect.

There is more talent of a higher order in Parliament than there was in its predecessor. Of course, the Upper House has more of it. Man like Harin Mukarji can keep the House spellbound for hours together. The Congress may have the superiority of numbers but the Opposition has oratory with depth and learning.

Provided it has unity, the Opposition can be effective and telling. It is already shaping itself into form.

Mr. Sidhwa has gone but not Sidhwaism. Drs. Ram Sobhag Singh, P. S. Deshmukh, and M. M. Das, Messrs. Velayudhan, M. L. Diwivedi, and M. D. Upadhyay, and Sardar Hukam Singh are ardent devotees of Sidhwaism. They have three questions every day on every subject under the sun. Partition has snapped the link with Sind which had the pride of place in producing Parliamentary bores. Dewan Lalchand Nawalrai was the father of boredom.

Equality Of States

The Home Minister, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju returned to his slogan of levelling up of the Parts B and C States. The Order of Precedence ranks the Chief Commissioner of a Part C State as equal to a Joint Secretary, the Chief Minister as equal to a Deputy Secretary and a Minister as equal to an Under-Secretary in the Government of India. Further more equality does not mean Constitutional equality only. It also means functional equality, economic equality and financial equality. As things stand at present, the Part C States have no cadre of services of their own and their size, requirements and financial resources will never permit them to have their separate cadres of services. Financially, they are and shall always remain dependent on the doles from the Centre.

To say that they can ever be equal to Part A States betrays not only historical background but stark realism. In the evolutionary process most of them must lose their individuality by mergers with their bigger neighbouring units, Ajmer with Rajasthan, Coorg with Madras, Bhopal with Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh with the Punjab and Vindhya Pradesh with Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Apart from the sanctity of covenants, it should take years before Part B States can claim functional, economic and financial equality with Part A States. The Constitution, in this respect has laid down a ten-year limit. According to Lobby reports, Dr. Katju had no Cabinet authority to make his announcements. In fact, the question has not been discussed by the Cabinet so far. Lobbies do not envisage any change in Government's policy in this respect. Dr. Katju was indulging in his own wishful thinking, it is asserted here.

Ghost Of Economy

The Finance Minister has recreated the ghost of economy in his budget speech. With lack of realism and indiscipline amongst the Cabinet Ministers, no economy can be possible. Apart from this a Government depending on popular votes can never face the odium of retrenchment. There is room for economy, is an acknowledged fact. That a reduction of one-third in the personnel of the Secretariat will improve efficiency by at least three hundred percent. But who will bell the cat? Imperialism may be dead, but departmental imperialism is very much alive. No Minister is interested in saving taxpayer's money. He is interested in building a higher and higher edifice for himself.

Squander Mania

A recent United States Report made the following pertinent observations:—

"Responsibility and accountability are impossible without authority—the power to direct. The exercise of authority is impossible without a clear line of command from the top to the bottom and a return line of responsibility and accountability from the bottom to the top. Definite authority at the top, a clear line of authority from top to bottom and adequate staff aid to the exercise of authority do

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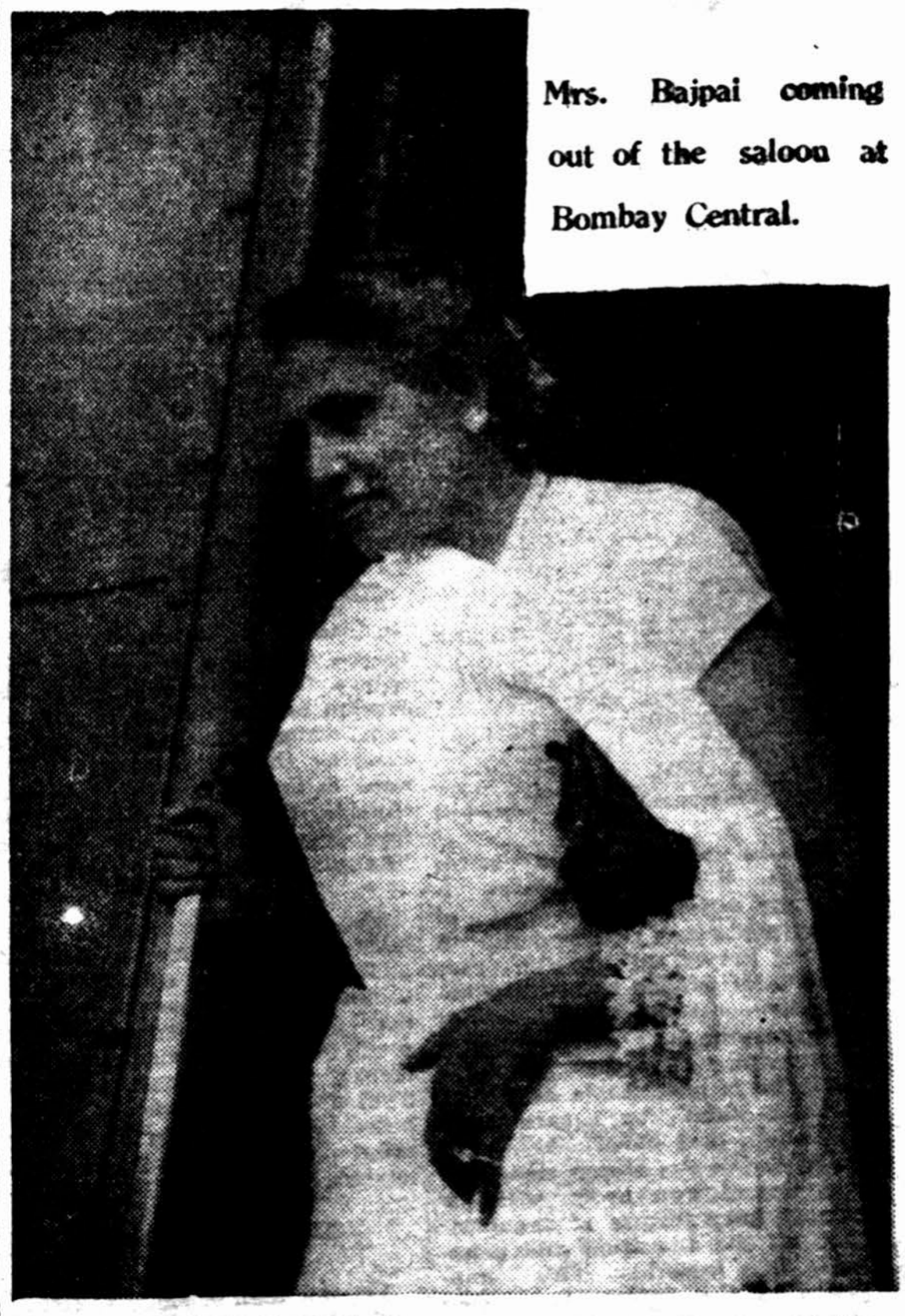
AT ROOPASHREE SHOW

Ghanshyamdas and his wife Nilima Das in Holi folk dance, one of the items in the show presented by Roopashree at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan last week.

NEW LADY OF RAJ BHAVAN



Mrs. Bajpai coming out of the saloon at Bombay Central.

LIFT IRRIGATION IN KHANDESH

Villagers' Co-operation Harnesses Waters Of The Tapi

IN a few months' time, the waters of the Tapi river flowing through Shahade Taluka, West Khandesh District, will be lifted to irrigate about 1,000 acres of land in Fes Village. Nearly 1,200 families of agriculturists will utilise this water for growing wheat gram, rice, sugarcane, jowar, cotton and other crops in, the fertile soil of Khandesh.

This lift irrigation project is the first of its kind in West Khandesh and haks the successful fulfilment of the dream of a few villagers who, with Government loan and subsidy succeeded in their co-operative effort to secure the facility. It is being watched with the greatest interest and its success will inspire the Khandesh agriculturists to multiply similar projects.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

When the Government published the 'Grow More Food' Schemes back in 1947, an agriculturist of Fes, Shri Somji Patil, felt that his village, which was on the bank of the Tapi, could contribute to the nationwide food production drive with the use of the river waters. He rallied his fellow-villagers and they sent in a representation to the Government in April, 1947. They were advised to form a co-operative society for taking up the project and were assured of Government assistance.

The villagers, thereafter set about starting their society and, with the help and advice of Dr. V. H. Patil, M.L.A. (Shahade), who is an agriculturist, employing modern methods of agriculture, and another agriculturist and former M.L.A., Shri Mangesh Patel, the Fes Co-operative Lift Irrigation Society, Ltd was formed.

It took some time for the villagers to prepare their plans and estimates and to attend to other preliminary arrangements and registration of the co-operative society and, in November of 1950 the Government sanctioned the grant and subsidy of Rs. 2,26,000.

When tenders for the work were called, it was found that the estimates framed were inadequate and the amount of loan and subsidy was increased to Rs. 2,47,000. The members of the Society were advised to put in labour themselves or otherwise raise the amount of deficit.

The work started soon afterwards. The Society has a membership of 75 persons who comprise mostly of enthusiastic agriculturists themselves. The beneficiaries are also all agriculturists and smallholders who themselves work on their land or employ labour.

RESERVOIR COMES INTO BEING

The material for the project was ordered and dumped on the site. The reservoir for lifted water was excavated to the depth of 80 feet and it has a diameter of 15 feet. The canal for the inlet pipe was excavated and, in one month's time, 200 feet in length and 80 feet in depth were completed. Three engines of 78 HP and 3 pumps of 10 inch diameter have been ordered and will shortly arrive so that operations can start during the next season.

The Tapi is one of the major rivers of the State with a length of about 800 miles Near the Fes village, the river bed extends to about 1,000 feet and has a depth of 75 feet. The depth shrinks to about six or seven feet during the hot season. With these natural resources and on the basis of experience gained elsewhere, there is every reason to believe that the lift-

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Pilot At The Helm In Madras

RAJAJI STANDS AT THE CROSS-ROADS OF HISTORY

THERE IS NO MORE CHALLENGING PERSONALITY IN INDIA TODAY THAN CHAKRAVARTI RAJAGOPALACHARI. UNKIND CRITICS—AND RAJAJI HAS HAD QUITE A LOT OF THEM—HAVE OFTEN COMPARED HIM TO MACHIAVELLI OR TO CHANIKYA. JOHN GUNTHER DESCRIBED HIM, SOME YEARS AGO, AS "THAT—OLD BRAHMIN FOX". RAJAJI'S ASTUTENESS OF INTELLECT AND HIS AMAZING GIFT FOR ANALYSIS HAVE OFTEN GIVEN THE IMPRESSION THAT HE IS NOT WHAT HE APPEARS TO BE. THESE QUALITIES ARE PARTICULARLY ANNOYING TO THOSE WHO ACT ON MERE IMPULSES AND WHOSE POLICIES ARE LARGELY THE RESULT OF EMOTIONAL EXUBERANCE.

He Neither Gives Nor Asks For Quarter

By a Special Contributor

Rajaji's greatest quality is his courage. His mental outlook is radically different from that of many politicians and leaders. A trained lawyer, he has the rare capacity of looking beyond the immediate consequences of a policy and grasping its full implications. Once he makes up his mind, he is unshakable as a rock and can stand "four-square to all the winds that blow." At such times, Rajaji has always been firm and has thrown away, with a magnificent gesture of renunciation, all the adoration and popularity that were his. This happened in the critical days when the question of Pakistan had assumed a sudden urgency and Congress leadership refused to have any truck with this extraordinary demand on the part of the Muslim League.

No ordinary "leader" would have advocated partition at such a time. But the famous "Rajaji Plan" did so. The consequences were tremendous. The great idol of yesterday suddenly fell from his high pedestal. The man who had shared intimately the inner counsels of the Congress and been the trusted lieutenant of Gandhiji —he whose wisdom and commonsense were so highly valued by the greatest in the land—became overnight the most unpopular man in India!

I remember vividly an incident at Bangalore during those tumultuous days. Rajaji was to arrive at Bangalore from Madras.

On the platform at Bangalore, instead of the big crowds that had always welcomed him, there were only a few representatives of the Muslim League with their loud fez caps, while a few Muslim urchins carrying the green League flag were crying "Pakistan zindabad." Outside, there was a big black-flag demonstration and cries of "Rajaji, Go Back" rent the air.

The same scenes were witnessed later in the evening, when Rajaji addressed a public meeting. It was a most extraordinary phenomenon—perfectly illustrating the unpredictible vicissitudes of popular feeling. "What a fall, my countrymen"—these words of Shakespeare's Antony to the Roman mob could not have found a better illustration than this!

Singular Courage

Yet this man of singular courage and amazing independence of spirit has been in the forefront of our national struggle for over 35 years, when, as a flourishing lawyer at Salem, he gave up his legal practice in obedience to Gandhiji's call to the nation for non-co-operation. From that time, Rajaji has been close to Gandhiji, and this loyalty to the Master has ever been one of the most beautiful traits in his otherwise complex character.

Gandhiji found in Rajaji just those qualities which he most valued. Rajaji's astute intellect, his unerring commonsense, and moral and idealistic fervour deeply appealed to the Mahatma. During the critical years of the Non-Co-operation movement, it was Rajaji who spread the gospel of the Mahatma throughout the length and breadth of South India, and roused the masses to a sense of national self-respect which they had not known before.

Rajaji's greatest weapon during these strenuous tours was his wonderful capacity for lucid analysis of a problem. He spoke to the people in their own language and his words went straight to their hearts. The unadorned simplicity of his words, the clarity with which he explained Gandhiji's ideas, the fervid sincerity with which he spoke brought about a tremendous revolution in the minds and hearts of the masses.

From Depth Of Truth

In fact, Rajaji has an extraordinary knack of making complex things simple. He never argues. He just reduces a problem to its barest simplicities — to its fundamentals. He makes no appeal to the emotions, as his able lieutenant the late Satyamurti was able to do. Rajaji is by no means a "silver-tongued" orator. The soaring heights of an Annie Besant who could transport her listeners by her winged words to a realm of intense moral and spiritual aspiration are beyond Rajaji. Nor has he the easy artistry and that marvellous felicity of expression and melodious and stately diction which made Sastri's eloquence —"a thing of beauty and therefore a joy for ever". Many have compared Rajaji's style of speaking to Gandhiji's. In one sense neither of them has attempted to rouse the emotions of their audience. But there is in their utterances something which challenges and provokes thought, something that goes straight to the heart of the listener. As one great writer puts it, there is a "passion of the mind" as much as there is "a passion of the heart". Rajaji and Gandhiji are no mob-orators.

The power of their words proceeds from an intense "passion of the mind"—the strength of their conviction and the simplicity with which that conviction is expressed. Rajaji's utterances always come from the depth of truth. He never misses the central purpose of what he is to speak.

His sentences are crisp, clear and simple, even as Gandhiji's sentences were. He is a master of memorable aphorisms and his close reading of the great epics and of the Tamil classics enables him to intersperse his speeches with rich allusions to his favourite books. Homely similes and illustrations drawn from the daily life of the people give to his utterance that vitality which no amount of thunderous oratory can ever achieve.

Basic Realities

A mind that is always close to the basic realities of life can hardly understand the senseless effusions of mere emotion which accompany the hectic politics of a country. Politics is often a matter of sentiment and emotion. To a man like Rajaji, who has a clear vision of the fundamentals of a situation or of a problem, mere emotional fervour is always a little annoying. In a world where reason and intelligence are so much at a discount, Rajaji's policies are apt to be misunderstood. Voltaire, speaking of political "turn-coatism" once said that a really intelligent man could never be corrupted.

It has been Rajaji's lot to play on many occasions a lonely role in the politics of his country but he has played that role with inflexible courage and spirit of detachment. Alone of Congress top-leaders, he has an unsullied reputation for keeping himself inaccessible to job-hunters and influence seekers.

His stern detachment has often overawed his friends and supporters. He is immune to personal flattery. He has too high a sense of humour to yield to the blandishments of fawning sycophants. His unflinching allegiance to high standards makes him perhaps the most incorruptible of our leaders today. He is too intelligent to fall into the snares of hero-worship and interested personal adulation. It is impossible for Rajaji to compromise his cherished principles or weaken his high standards of public conduct for the sake of a friend or supporter. He has never been the centre of a political clique. There is no instance in his long career of public work of his having done anything to push the claims of a friend or relative to any high office in the State. In these days of wide-spread nepotism and favouritism, he is perhaps the only instance of an influential leader who has kept himself scrupulously aloof from the hectic scramble in which even the highest-placed leader has indulged for the sake of providing a high post in the Government for a favourite or relative.

Long-Range View

There is undoubtedly a core of hardness hidden somewhere beneath Rajaji's kindly and gentle exterior. He is friendly, tolerant, and genial. Often his supporters have mistaken these qualities and have tried to exploit them for their own personal ends. But sooner or later they have discovered that this man, apparently so accommodating and obliging, is unshakable and unmoving when high principles are involved, and they have been painfully baffled by what they called Rajaji's coldly, calculating temperament. During many a political crisis in the recent history of India, Rajaji's policies have been grievously misunderstood. If he differed from the multitude, it was not be-

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

Bridegrooms, Donkeys Etc

PATTER: By Asude

IF you don't like it, you can just just as well lump it. There is no call on you to read my stuff. I have to trot it out for a little marmalade on the toast — not forgetting the milk for the cat. But you can go and have your fill of Mao and Bao Dai and Pun-mun-jon and the rest of the charivari elsewhere.

A fortnight has passed since we met, and a lot of things seem to have happened in the meantime. Men are committing nuisance on the streets of Madras, and the Chief Minister is asking other men to 'syringe water' on them. Some folks are wondering where they are going to get the 'water' with the present scarcity. I do not wonder, for I know what the Chief Minister means. But isn't it a trifle dangerous?

Did you know that there is a Method in the madness known as 'News'? How do you read the news in your paper? You just rush through the undergrowth of wild and thick shrubberies pulled out from Korea, or Indonesia, or Washington, or Abyssinia, or, Raj Bhavan, or Dariyaganj, — as they come to the pullers. You never knew that there was an Order about the business, did you?

I tell you, there is a Divinity that shapes the ends of these weeds. There is a pattern, a plan into which they fall, if you know how to sort them out. To you they come as pieces of a jig-saw puzzle, and you know not how to make a picture. I do.

It is perfectly clear to me that things do not happen just any-old-how, without a plan, without a sympathetic connection between them. They are not just detached bits and pieces picked up from here and there. Each has a relation with another — if you know how to bring them together.

Take this, for instance.

On Friday, May 9, three big headlines hit my eye from the same morning paper: "DELHI FOOD HITS ANIMALS TOO," "THE RICHEST DONKEY," and "FIND OF 100-RUPEE FORGED NOTES." Probably, you saw them, too. But did you see the thread which ran between the three

"The animal population of Delhi will also feel the pinch of the rise in prices. Not only will they be charged more during their stay in the veterinary infirmary but will also miss the luxury of a bedding and occasional green grass." That is how the first item petered out. Reads like a grousing resident at the Taj Mahal Hotel, does it not. But let us pass that over

What I want you to do is to is to cast your eye on the next morsel "The Richest Donkey: A stray donkey has swallowed currency notes worth Rs 10,000 belonging to a trader of Ladnoo, a town of millionaires in Nagpur district.... He kept the costly bundle in a courtyard and went to the bathroom. When he came out, he found that a stray donkey was busy munching the bundle. He tried his best to pull out the bundle but the donkey swallowed it.

"Now the merchant has tied the donkey in the verandah. Villagers are coming from far off to have a look at the richest donkey." But what is the point in keeping the donkey tied up 'in' the verandah? Are not donkeys human, like you and me? Do they have no stomach to fill, and so on? Besides, how does the trader know that it is not a donkey from Delhi?

Do you see the pattern yet?

But come to the third. "Trivandrum Police have, during the last two days, dug out 893 hundred-Rupee counterfeit notes sealed in a jar at one residential house in a city suburb; at another residential house their search led to the find of 778 false notes of similar denomination."

Take that in with the other two items, and see if you can make out what the moral of it all should be. You can not. Well, you have no stake in the country, and who am I to cast a stone at you? But this 'Ramrajya"? This saintly Government? Will it still see the Writing on the Wall, and do the right thing?

What writing? What 'right thing'? Why, it should be obvious to anybody except a — no, not a donkey, — a Minister of State. The only thing to do with the Trivandrum Police's haul is to send a quota to the donkey standing on the verandah at Ladnoo, and the rest to his confreres at New Delhi.

That's one example. And then, I have a heap of cuttings, — all on bridegrooms and brides. And all in the course of one fortnight. But then, it is the fortnight of marriages. And the thermometer is shooting up mercilessly. That may be one explanation.

"A Kurla youth is reported to have deserted his hopeful bride on the eve of his wedding and absconded with the initial instalment of cash which a too trustful father-in-law rather prematurely paid him." Rather rough on the bride, but see how the scales come level again.

"Delhi, May 14. Two marriages ended in despair when the bridegrooms found to their astonishment that they had been married to middle-aged women instead of to the young girls shown to them earlier." The full story follows this preamble. But see again how it matches with the following:

"Kanpur. May 21. About 250 members of a marriage party last night deprived an old bridegroom of his prospective bride at Nai Sarak. It is reported that when the bride saw her would—be husband she protested and burst into tears. The members of the marriage party could not help taking the side of the bride. Finding himself in a hopeless situation, the bridegroom returned disappointed."

Yes, but why does he not make tracks for Dadri, the place where he would find two women ready for him—and no questions asked? It is just a question of "transport" again. Render unto the donkeys the forged notes which are due to donkeys, and Old Mother Hubboards to old fogeys at large.

And then there is the "middle-aged Hindu business man" of Bombay who was arrested in the midst of the ceremony because he was trying to marry for the second time while his first wife was alive. I have no doubt that the man will live yet to thank the Police for their good deed.

Personally as I have always said, a man should never marry an even number. Three is the best. Two of the trio will always be busy fighting, leaving the third for company. After all, one does marry for company, or am I wrong?

It is not donkeys only who are pressed by the Food problem. Read this. "Jubbulpore. May 17. A herd of pigs yesterday broke up a marriage banquet at Damoh, about 60 miles from here. Attracted by the smell of food, the pigs invaded the hall and the guests scattered in panic."

Well, well, it is a season of Marriages, and Bridegrooms, and Donkeys, and Pigs in search of food. It is something in the air.

"Washington May 8. President Truman is 68 today. "I feel 28", he told reporters." Such men are dangerous.

TWO MILLENNIUMS OF CULTURAL TIES

THE relations between the peoples of India and China during the course of their long histories have been a subject of considerable interest in recent times. Undoubtedly they date back to a period many centuries before Christ. Till recently European scholarship had been inclined to consider that before the Chin Dynasty (221 B.C.) India had no definite knowledge of the country we now know as China.

The main argument on which this theory was built up was that the word 'Cheena,' by which the Central Kingdom was described in Sanskrit, must have been derived from the Chins under whom the Empire was first united. But this theory has now been abandoned by most scholars, as the word 'Sinim,' presumably for Chin, is found in the Old Testament and further, there is much evidence to show that even in the period before the Chin dynasty India was known to the Chinese. Goodrich, the American historian, for example, quotes instances of obvious Indian influences such as the Chinese name for 'lion' borrowed from Sanskrit in pre-Chin literature, to show that India was known to the Chinese many centuries before the Chin dynasty.

At whatever time the intercourse began, there is no doubt that commercial routes were open between the two countries and trade relations were flourishing in the 1st century A.D. As evidence of this we have the record of the Han general who in his victorious advance into central Asia found in areas where no Chinese had till then penetrated, Chinese products which had been brought there by Indian traders from the Gangetic valley. It is significant that Chinese goods should have reached Central Asia from Magadha, because it clearly indicates that the first contacts between China and India were not across Central Asia, but through Assam and Yunan. This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that in the Mahabharata —the great epic of India— the Cheenas are always mentioned with the 'pragjyotishas' or the Assamese. The numerous allusions to the Chinese in the Epic, invariably in association with the peoples of the North-East, would go to prove that in the minds of the people of India, China was considered as lying on the other side of Assam. Apart from this line of communication, relations between India and China seem to have developed at least by the beginning of the first century A.D., through maritime activity. This was perhaps mainly from the southern ports of the Peninsula and from Tamralipti in Bengal. It is now well-known that by the end of the first century A.D., flourishing Indian communities were in existence along the coast of what is now Indo-China.

We have also clear evidence from Chinese sources that in the first century A.D. Buddhism had begun to penetrate into southern China from the Tonkin area.

Buddhist Influence

It is, however, with the arrival of Buddhist monks at the capital in the middle of the first century that India begins to figure seriously in Chinese history. It is the existence of the Indo-Scythian Empire which organized Central Asia into a stable political unit with a predominantly Buddhist culture that made the penetration of Buddhist ideas into China possible. A second point of importance was the expansionist policy of the Han Emperors which pushed the limits of the Empire to the Pamirs and to the very boundaries of the Indo-Scythian monarchy. The main centre from which Indian influence penetrated into China during this period was the Kingdom of Khotan in the Tarim Basin. It is through this area that the missionaries from India and the Indianized kingdoms of the border arrived in China. Soon Chinese pilgrims also began to use the same route.

Fa-hein, the most notable of the early pilgrims, it will be remembered, travelled to India by the land route but returned by sea, taking ship from Ceylon and travelling by way of Java, providing sufficient evidence of the wide and general use of both land and sea communications with China.

When after the fifth century Buddhism became a major factor in Chinese life, the relations with India became intimate. Chinese scholarship has preserved the names of hundreds of monks who preached the Law, organized the Church and wandered throughout the length and breadth of the great Empire. The influence that Indian thought exercised on different aspects of Chinese life at that time—for nearly a thousand years —was such that Dr. Hu Shih, the most famous modern Chinese schola in a very leanned contribution has not hesitated to describe it as the INDIAN CONQUEST OF CHINA.

Not only was there an unending flow of scholars and missionaries into China, but an equally impressive movement into India of pilgrims, seeking merit by visiting holy places and of students and scholars in search of texts.

The most celebrated of these, Hiuan Tsang, carried away from

Sardar Panikkar

What Kept India And China Friendly

BY SARDAR K. M. PANIKKAR

standing personalities, both Indian and Chinese. On the Indian side one might mention the great Kumarajiva, the son of a Kuchean princess and a Kashmiri father, Bodhi Dharma and Vajrabodhi, founders of religious sects, who are still held in high esteem by Buddhists in the Far East. On the Chinese side we may mention Fa Hian, Hiuan Tsang, surely one of the most remarkable men in religious history and Esing, perhaps the last of the great pilgrims to visit India.

The great tower erected at Sian by the Tang Emperor to commemorate the return of Hiuan Tsang is the noblest building in China, a massive edifice which seems hardly to have been affected by the fourteen hundred years that have elapsed since its construction. Surely it is a unique monument since an emperor built it not to commemorate his victories, or his glory, but as homage to the most learned and saintly man in his kingdom.

Stein's Discoveries

The main facts about the religious intercourse during this period are sufficiently well-known and need not detain us here. I should, like however, to allude briefly to one aspect of it, that is the great impetus it gave to art in general.

All along the route from Kashgar in Sinkiang to Tunghuan the last stage in the journey to China proper, Buddhist monks built cave temples and rest houses, many of which they adorned with mural paintings and sculptures.

The great explorer, Sir Aurel Stein, was able to identify many of them and bring to light their artistic treasures. But his most notable achievement was the discovery of the walled up library in the cave city of Tunghuan, which recovered for us a lost Sino-Indian civilization in the heart of Central Asia.

Also the work of Stein and Pelliot made known to the world the amazing caves of the Thousand Buddhas, which rival the glories of Ajanta and Bagh and represent the same religious inspirations.

CAVE TEMPLES RIVAL AJANTA AND BAGH

Inside these 460 caves beginning with the time of the Wei dynasty (6th century) and ending with the Yuans (13th century), covering a period of 700 years, there can be found an immense artistic effort, a veritable treasure house of painting, decoration and design.

The idea of rock cut temple itself is derived from India. Apart from this, and the figures and legends of Buddhism which form the subject matter of the art of Tunghuan, many of the striking features of these caves are borrowed from India. Thus as Silcock has observed "the painted ceilings are divided into rectangular panels in the semblance of the real coffers and beams of Indian architecture." The circular and three sided arches, covering the niches carved from the rock are also of Indian origin. The pipal' leaf motive, also a common feature comes directly from India, and of course is connected with the sacredness of the 'bodhi' tree. These features continued to the end, even after the paintings in Tunghuan had become predominantly Chinese. The earliest dated cave was painted in A.D. 573 in the time of the Wei emperors. Tunghuan is therefore at least two hundred years later than the earlier caves of Ajanta and contemporaneous with some of its later caves.

Other Cults

In Tunghuan it is not only Buddhist ideas that find expression. There are a few paintings of Hindu gods and goddesses including Ganesa, the elephant faced deity, which in the later caves, especially those opened during the time of the Yuan period, there is a marked influence of tantric cults. It may also be added that though the art in the caves is predominantly a mingling of Indian and Chinese traditions, other nations seem to have also made significant contributions.

Sino-Indian contacts even in this early period were not confined to the religious sphere. At least from the beginning of the Christian era Chinese silk was popular among the higher classes of Indian society Indian literature of the time abounds an illusions to Chinese silk—Cheena patta. A few months ago the archaeological department discovered specimens of Chinese pottery which the scholars of the Academia Sinica have been able to identify as belonging to the first century B.C. It is also probable, though by no means certain, that Indian navigators obtained their knowledge of the magnetic compass from the Chinese.

After the 10th century, as a result of the conquest of the Gandhara area by Islam, and also because of the breakdown of North Indian society following invasions from across the Afghan border, land communications across the Pamirs were interrupted. The relations between India and China were, however, maintained by sea and we have occasional mention in Chinese histories of embassies from the Chola and other south Indian kingdoms to the Court of the Chinese emperors. That the communications by sea with China were not casual but organized and regular may be seen from the fact that many European travellers took ship from the Malabar ports to China. Among them I may specially mention Friar Odoric de Pordenone and Archbishop Montecorvino, who it may be mentioned stayed for some time at Calicut. It is also noteworthy that Marco Polo on his way back from China by sea touched the Malabar coast.

The last allusion we have to Indian scholars arriving in China in what may be called the medieval period is in the time of the Ming Emperor Yung Lo (1405).

A number of learned men from India were received by the Emperor and they presented to him five images of the Buddha with a detailed plan of the Bodh Gaya Temple. The Emperor ordered the construction of five temples according to the plan given to him in order to house the images and they may still be seen at a short distance from Peking on the way to the summer palace, a notable example of purely Indian architecture in entirely Chinese surroundings.

Sea Communications

The period also witnessed the maritime activities of the famous Admiral Cheng Ho, who with a vast armada visited the Indian Ocean ports six times and sailed up to Aden and the African coast. Cheng Ho's chronicler gives elaborate descriptions of these journeys. The entry of the Chinese junks into the Indian seas and the repeated visits of

(Continued on page 21, Col 4)

STORY OF "INDIAN CONQUEST OF CHINA"

India twenty mule-loads of books images and relics. It is interesting to note here that many of the books which the pilgrims carried away to China are now available to us only through their Chinese translations. In India itself owing to the decay and disappearance of Buddhism many of these books have not been preserved and today, if we are able to study the classic texts of Mahayana Buddhism and the philosophical schools to which it gave birth, it is almost entirely due to the care with which the Chinese cherished and preserved these books.

Outstanding Personalities

This period of Sino-Indian contact produced some very out-

Bao Dai Watches Elephant Parade

Bao Dai and M. Letourneau, the French Minister for Colonies and Associate States, watch an elephant parade during the latter's visit to Indo-China.

Last Look Round

'IN front of us a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like crackling that broke easily."

This is not the description of any atrocity committed in Nazi concentration camps under the orders of that brute of a man Adolf Hitler Nor is this a description of the handiwork of the head-hunting tribes from Borneo or the Naga Hills. The above is the description given by Rene Cutforth, war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" of London in his book "Korean Reporter" of what happens to a man caught in a napalm bomb raid.

An American eye-witness of the havoc caused by the napalm bomb reported:

"When a napalm bomb hit a village the inhabitants were caught and killed and kept the exact posture they held when it struck — a man about to get on his bicycle, fifty boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a catalogue."

In the last few days, three times the issue of the use of napalm bomb in Korea was raised in the House of Commons. And the sum total of the discussions was that Mr. Nigel Birch, Parliamentary Secretary for Defence, said that the napalm bomb was being used only against military targets; and all weapons produce very terrible results. "Those who start wars should reflect upon that before they start."

The bizarre description which is taken from Cutforth's book is bound to shock the world if it has anything like the humanities in its culture and civilisation.

The napalm bomb was first used on the Japanese-held city of Chang Shain in China in July, 1944, when the U.S. Air Force started fires which could be seen 80 miles way. Later in the war, it was used in Europe TO BURN A WAY for the Allied armies advancing into Germany.

Worse Than Atom Bomb

THE most startling demonstration of the destructive power of the napalm bomb used in mass quantities was given in March, 1945, during an American raid on Tokyo.

Sixteen square miles of the city were destroyed in this single raid while the burst of the atom bomb at Hiroshima devastated only an area of four and a half square miles.

Do you get it now?

And what is the napalm bomb? It is said to weigh from 100 to 500 lbs. A direct hit can melt a tank or scorch half an acre of land with a heat of 3,000 degrees. It is the product of Anglo-American scientists' co-operation during the last war. Napalm looks like rasberry jelly and it is made from petrol thickened with aluminium naphthenate and fatty compounds from coconuts.

The Nuremburg War Crimes Trials set up a yardstick as to what is a "war crime." Certainly all war is inhuman and according to Mr. Nigel Birch, Britain's official spokesman in the Commons, those who start wars, should reflect before they start it. But Nuremberg made it clear that some acts of war are more inhuman than others and should be classified as "war crimes".

Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of New York, has said that napalm comes under the objectionable category and urged that Christians should demand the outlawing by international agreement of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range whether soldier or civilian—whether man, woman or child.

The "Daily Mail" pointed out that the use of the napalm bomb saved the situation for the U.N. in Korea and thus checked the forces of Communism. If the Napalm and Atom bombs are to go, so should the block-busters, it said.

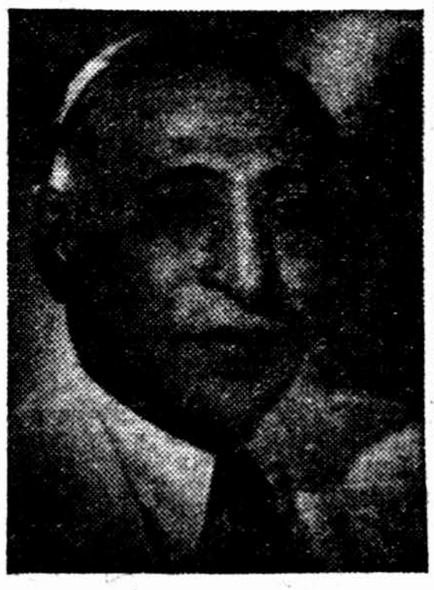
Weapons of mass destruction like these kill tens of thousands of innocent people and will continue to do so till humanity will rise above resort to violence of unprecedented type even in wars, and decides to bar these horried weapons of wholesale destruction and devastation.

Task For Eve

PEACE Conferences are held all over the world by the Communist-sponsored groups in various countries. But one thing is certain. So long as those who are at the head of the totalitarian countries want to rule by police and military ruthlessness over there subjects there cannot be any appreciation of their efforts in any civilized society, which values individual liberty and freedom of the citizen.

The British decided to relinquish Burma, it was said because the mothers of British tommies refused to send their sons to be slaughtered in far-off lands. Probably this was one of the contributory causes which led to the final decision. But it is a potent enough reason.

Women all over the world, to any casual observer, form 'one world' amongst themselves. There is one underlying community of interests among womanhood all over the world — vastly much more than amongst men. If the women who can dominate the policies of the United States and Russia — in both of which countries eve outnumbers her counterpart today — decide not to send their sons for slaughter abroad, then the achievement of peace, or rapid steps towards some tangible efforts at it, will become a matter within human sight. It is for the women of all countries to rise above the slaughter mania which seems to have overtaken the world in the wake of the two world wars. Eve can certainly contribute her might — to keep peace in the world. And "one world" is more likely to materialise sooner, if women all over the world put their shoulders to the task.



Mr. Chimanlal Parikh, Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the East India Cotton Association returned by Air India International recently from Moscow after a business tour. He again left by air for the Continent.

New Version

TILL now it was a universally time-honoured custom for men to propose marriage and for the women to accept—or reject. But heartening news comes from Bijnor that a girl teacher in a school proposed to the man of her choice and married him in the Arya Samaj at Hasanpur, but against the wishes of their guardians. It seems she was betrothed against her wishes by her father and when she refused to marry she was beaten and turned out of the house. The girl then went to a nearby house and proposed marriage to a young graduate who lived there with his parents. But his relatives were against the youth marrying her. But in spite of their objections, he decided to marry the girl and the marriage was duly celebrated.

There were two suitors for the hand of Sushila Rani at Kanpur. Messrs. M. N. Rai and Sheo Kanth claimed the custody of the woman. The city magistrate before whom the case came up called upon Sushila Rani to make her choice. She preferred M. N. Rai whom she said she would like to marry. The court, therefore, ordered that Sushila Rani be allowed to marry Rai, to whose custody she was handed over.

MATRICULATE PORTER

A matriculate young man is serving as a porter in one of the Government offices at Nagpur. He is paid Re. 1-4-0 a day.

Spanked Wives' Club

FROM a meagre news agency report it was gathered that a Ukranian and a Russian delegate at the United Nations charged that the state of Alabama in the United States of America has a law allowing husbands to beat wives so long as the stick was not wider than two fingers.

How many women take this 'lawful' beating in the state of Alabama one cannot say. No statistics are available. But according to a report, 19 women in Sioux City, South Dakota, WHO HAVE BEEN SPANKED BY THEIR HUSBANDS WHEN THEY NEEDED IT, have formed a Spanked Wives' Club. "Our husbands do not beat us. They just turn us over their knees and give us a good spanking. Yes, sir, spanking makes home life happy. And it saves lots of homes from divorce," said the chairman of the Club, Mrs. L. Lane.

Fate Of Excess Sugarcane

SOME years back the conscience of the world was stirred when the United States, Canada and some of the South American countries destroyed cotton, wheat and other crops to keep up the prices. A glut of the goods in the market would have brought down prices below an economic return to the producers.

Last week there was a news item from Meerut in one of the Northern India dailies which said that large sugarcane crops still standing in the fields of the non-factory zones of the district may have to be destroyed. The sugar mills in that area, which were continuing their crushing beyond the normal period, were likely to close by the end of the month, when all the cane in the factories was likely to have been crushed.

Destruction of food grains, cotton or sugarcane crops is always an offence against the starving and the semi-naked of the world, whether it takes place in India or America. If the facts are as reported, somebody should look into the affair and find a solution so that the cane crop can be utilised in some way for human consumption.

The Welfare Scene

THE Spring Lectures series of Poona is an unique institution in India which reflects the practical sagacity of Maharashtrian genius. These lectures are as popular as instructive and educative. Last Thursday, however, a friend of mine attended a lecture and has returned with all his hopes in the Five-Year Plan completely shattered!

On a closer cross-examination it transpired that Shri Barve, the speaker, and Prof. Gadgil, the Chairman, dished out astounding statistics which knocked the bottom of his enthusiasm for the present efforts of the Planning Commission. I am reproducing below the facts and figures he brought to me:

In the year 1901 there were only 160 million people in India (undivided) living on land, while in divided India in 1951 there were no less than 250 million people on land, the average increase in population being to the order of two million per year.

To increase the standard of living and reduce the pressure on land it was necessary to absorb these two million people in non-farm occupations. According to a U. N. Report on Development of under-developed economies, it is stated that capital investment to the order of dollars 2,500 is required to place a single person on non-farm occupation. Thus India should be prepared to invest about 5,000 million dollars annually to absorb all the population in non-farm occupations.

NOT ALL ROSY

The Five-Year Plan, however, envisages a TOTAL expenditure of 2,000 crores of Rupees (4,000 million dollars approximately) on all heads spread over a period of five years. Of these only 300 crores of Rupees (both public and private) are ear-marked for Industrial Development. The future prospects then are not as rosy as anticipated!

Looking at it from another angle we find that total food production in 1950 was 45 million tons. If all the targets of the Five-Year Plan are realized then we may hope to grow about 52 million tons of grain by the year 1956. But then the population by then will increase by 10 milions at least. Thus the food position in 1956 will be as sound as in 1950 after all this fuss about Planning and Community Development projects. If we are to provide an average ration of 14 ozs. per adult per day, we must produce at least 60 million tons of food by 1956. Can we afford to import 8 million tons of food grains even in 1956?

THE REMEDY

What then is the remedy?

The remedy is one that is unpalatable to the Planning Commission and India's Lady Health Minister who has her own views about population control. The Planning Commission will be making the gravest blunder if they do not approach this problem of Family Planning with scientific objectivity. One of the main defects of the Five-Year Plan was that it lacked proper statistics and that it was an attempt to essay some general ideas on the various aspects of national planning. Unfortunately little has happened since then to collect, collate and analyse facts and figures and plan on the basis of priority in terms of pressing needs.

Recently I have had an opportunity of having a glimpse of the manner in which the mind of a newly recruited "Planner" has been functioning on some of our vital problems. I must say I was appaled at the dogmatic way in which an individual entrusted with drafting the final report is essaying on the subject. Without, however, passing any judgment, we must patiently await the publication of the final report. If my impression about the final report is correct, the critics may await a field day on publication of the Report!

Our pre-occupation with the food problem and high prices, leaves us little time to examine other basic problems like housing. The only saving feature is that housing shortage is a universal problem.

HOUSING COSTS

In one of its recent reports on world social conditions the United Nations states that "there is no country without a housing problem." In some Asian countries like India nine out of ten houses are one-room tenements; With a view to meeting the emergency demand for housing, such "modern" slums are developing that one wonders if there are any housing standards and if so whether they are strictly followed. Further it is unfortunate these ill-ventilated, cramped dwelling sheds are built at fantastic cost! The recently published report of the Expert (official) Technical Committee on Housing also states that high building cost was due to a lack of proper architectural planning, structural designing, administrative and executive procedures, besides high cost of labour and material. It is suggested that the respective Housing departments should set up suitable housing standards and evolve modern plans, keeping in view economy and efficiency.

A house is the physical outfit for a cosy home and it should minister to all the needs of the residing family. It is a pity that little research on housing needs has been done in India. To cite an example. You make a tour of residential areas all over the town, from the most aristocratic building to the poorest chawls, and you will notice that in at least eight or nine out of every ten flats or rooms washed clothes are hung out of windows and in balconies for drying. It is a matter of common knowledge that every family needs a place to spread out their laundry and if the construction of the dwelling unit does not take this into consideration then of course people must hang up their dhoties and saries in the nearest available open space. This renders the sight of all dwelling places definitely ugly and gives the impression that "laundry" is the main business of the town. I have no prejudice against dhobies but I certainly hate to think whole Bombay being dubbed as laundry-maniacs!

NAGA DEMAND

The demand of the head hunting Nagas for an independent status, only brings to surface the need to enunciate a clear-cut and far-sighted policy of Tribal Welfare, or else the Government will face such unsavory situations which are easily remediable.

One of the basic principles which the Government must accept is that just as land belongs to the tiller of the soil, the forest must belong to the tribals who reside therein. These tribes should then be educated adequately to protect, preserve, utilize and develop forest resources on co-operative lines.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to convene a conference of experts and representatives concerned with the Tribal Welfare in New Delhi sometime in June this year. The Conference will mainly discuss matters relating to the Central grants to States for Tribal Welfare programmes, Tribal Economy and Tribal Education. Let us hope some tangible results will come out of the deliberations of the aforesaid conference.

'PANTY' RAIDERS

There are many ways in which democratic America is different from the rest of the world. The Yanks believe in something different. America is an adolescent nation with few inhabitations and less depth in their social foundations. As a nation the new world is a votary of Sigmund Freud and has developed "dating" as meticulously as music or painting or any other art-form. With such profuse expression of the 'libido' as revealed by the Kinsley report on the sexual life of a thousand males, one is shocked to read the latest activities of the future custodians of American culture and democracy. Students and youths all over the world have been martyrs, heroes, laid down their lives for a noble cause and have been the spearhead of revolutionary movements. But what are their compeers in the land of dollars doing? They are busy raiding girls' dormitories "to steal women's underwears."

No Sir, it is not the act of an isolated morbid, neurotic — well it is a democratic movement from the coast to coast involving thousands of students in riotous conduct. Psychiatrists have always reaped rich dividends in the States No one can say with accuracy how much of this debased morbidity is due to a lack of healthy childhood in a secure family set-up or due to excessive propagation of Freudian theories and psychiatric practice or sex-appeal in commonest advertisements. If Uncle Sam does not take proper care of the rising generation, the atom bomb threatens to explode on their hearths and homes!

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Origins Of The Hobby

THEY KNEW HOW TO RELAX

IT is only fairly recently that philately has become fully "respectable". In what might be called the "primitive" days of the hobby, the chances were that if someone were asked why his son collected stamps, the reply would have been that philately had helped junior take more interest in his studies or that it had enlarged his knowledge of world affairs.

If papa himself was the collector concerned, it is an even money bet that he woul have kept the fact a dark secret, in much the same manner as a modern philatelist would if he were suddenly bitten by the craze for match-labels. This coming of age, attaining of respectability or call it what you will was a long and tedious process. The enthusiasms and the heartbreaks, the blunderings and the sudden and brilliant intuitive flashes of many men worked towards that end.

At a time when almost every government in the world is trying to woo the collector, when millions every year are being spent on the hobby and when thousands of men are earning their livelihood by catering to the whims of those who fancy bits of paper, it is worthwhile to sketch the growth of the acorn which has finally blossomed into so mighty an oak.

Probably the very first 'stamp collection' was that of an Irish official, formed way back in 1774 — more than half a century before Rowland Hill dreamt up the Penny Black. But these were 'duty stamps' or fiscals, so they are hardly of interest to the modern philatelist. Even 'postage' stamps had existed centuries before 1840, yet these were not 'adhesives', so they too are out.

Who first began collecting 'stamps' as WE mean them? In all probability it was none of the pioneers we honour today — some of these will be mentioned later on — but a completely unknown person. Gathering pretty coloured bits of paper and laying them aside might have risen out of sheer habit, from a hazy impulse to put away something that might be of possible use later.

Origins

Philately might well have originated with a man who hated to part with anything—however useless or trivial in itself that thing might be. For to one who suffered acutely from the 'saving habit' and put away string, bits of bottles, old pieces of candle and all the other jetsam of modern civilisation, stamps would have been just the thing to hoard — useless, of course, but who could tell!

There are still amateur collectors of string, and rags and bones and bottles. They can probably be numbered on the fingers of one hand. But there are millions of stamp collectors, scattered all over the world. One reason for the growth of stamps — and the chief reason — is there there can be little monotony in philately. This was as true in 1850 as it is today. Within a couple of years of the appearance of the Penny Black, other countries had taken over a superlative idea — but they did not imitate slavishly.

Within ten years or so, there had already appeared hundreds of different items from dozens of countries, each with a character all its own. From acquiring stamps from one's own letters to taking those on the letters of others was but a step — and one can easily imagine the delight of a collector of those days when he came across a precious label from Brazil or from Australia, or from a tiny island lying at the farthest corners of the earth.

Pioneers

Now we can take the 'pioneers'. First there is John Bourke, the Receiver General of Stamp Duties in Ireland, already mentioned: some credit must go to him, even if he collected only fiscals! A certain Dr. John Edward Gray, connected with the British Museum claimed the honour of being the first collector, stating that he had begun 'soon' after the establishment of penny postage.

But Gray has a rival. One Victor Wetzel claimed he had begun the hobby on May 6th 1940 — the very day the Penny Black was issued! Since he lived over in France and could not possibly have received the world's first stamp the day it was issued, most people are inclined to take his statement with a grain of salt!

I think it is amply clear from these two examples that the truth will never be known as to who exactly was the FIRST to take to stamps, but by 1850 there was a fairly widespread interest in philately throughout Europe.

Timbromaniacs

Stamp collectors were a queer tribe in those days — childish fellows whom their eminently respectable contemporaries dubbed 'timbromaniacs'. The more high-falutin' 'Philatelist' came years later, in 1865, the term being the brain-child of Georges Herpin, an ardent collector and the president of one of the earliest stamp clubs in France.

The old days were a time of contrast, and in comparison, modern philately is completely standardised. On one hand there were men who, with an uncannily prophetic vision, realised that stamps could be studied, carried out important research projects on watermarks and perforations and brought dignity and order to the hobby. At the other end of the scale there were those jolly people who took mamma's scissors and snipped off the perforations, in order that the stamp might look neat and tidy!

Decorative!

These two groups expanded and flourished independently of each other. The first issued catalogues and brought out stamp magazines and tried to spread the cult far and wide. The second took bundles of Penny Blacks and papered the walls with them, cut them into delightful little bits and used the wreckage to decorate their hats and their tea-tables! It's hard to believe, but it is true all the same!

In those far off days, kids were the backbone of the hobby as they are today. 'Swopping' comes naturally to a schoolboy, and there were always groups of youngsters hanging around large shipping houses and banks, eager to get hold of whatever stamps they could from foreign parts, to exchange them with items from their friends' collections.

'The trade' was not yet a glorified thing. Most collectors preferred not to waste their cash and stuck to exchange. Others, deeply in love with their stamps, did not mind shelling out the pennies that were needed to buy 'rarities' otherwise unobtainable.

Market prices of those days are enough to give a modern collector a fit. Penny Blacks could be had by the hundred at less than a tenth what a decent specimen of the commonest variety would fetch today. The founder of the world-famous firm of Stanley Gibbons could buy a sackful of Cape Triangulars at £5 and sell them — making a neat profit — at eight shillings a gross!

3 sh. Per Dozen

Gibbons sold the so-called 'woodblocks' at 3sh. per dozen and the fabulous error of colour in this issue at 4sh. each. Some idea of increase in values may be had by comparing the price the last item fetched recently at auction — £1000!

The chief factor governing a rise in price — excess of demand over supply — was absent during the early days. There were more than enough stamps to go round. And in most cases, it was not actual scarcity that affected value but the fact that the stamp concerned came from a far-off place. A fairly common item from some lonely outpost would always be more highly rated than a genuine rarity from nearer home.

Then, too, men were apt to rely on their own judgments when 'pricing' stamps for exchange. For example there was the French lady who exchanged a 'Post Office' Mauritius for a Montevideo 'Sun'. One is catalogued at thousands of pounds today, the other might fetch a hundred! The reason? She wanted to get rid of 'duplicates'!

Ferrary

It was only at a time like this that a man like Ferrary could flourish. This lavish and eccentric gentleman wanted to get hold of at least one copy of every stamp ever issued. Might sound a little fantastic, but the fact remains that he succeeded! His collection was ultimately found to be worth a country's ransom — very literally, for it was seized by the French and auctioned off as part of Germany's reparations after the first World War.

Almost every rarity of which there is only one specimen in existence possesses an 'ex-Ferrary' pedigree. His albums held the 1c British Guiana of 1856, the 3 skillings-banco colour error of Sweden, and thousands upon thousands of rarities ranging from Mauritian 'Post Offices' to inverted heads in the 1854 lithographed issue of India. That his tremendous collection also contained a goodly number of 'duds' is purely by the way: by any and every test the Ferrary collection is accepted as the ultimate — for every other, including the magnificent Royal collection of England, falls a poor second

One good thing about the early days of the hobby was that there was a much greater spirit of camaraderie in evidence. At present philately is, to a very large extent, caste-ridden, taken in deadly earnest, pivoting on catalogue and market values. Those who take the classics look down on lesser fry; those who have bought an expensive ready-made collection over a shop counter tend to amuse themselves at the expense of others who may have more modest albums filled through real sacrifice. 'Swopping', at one time common even with the most serious collectors, has all but vanished.

Too Finnicky

Trade, too, is no longer the simple thing it used to be. Instead, a thousand factors have to be accounted for before any sale can be completed. Where men at one time used to take a peek in their albums and say: 'Ah! I haven't got that one' and get on with the exchange, they now consult a catalogue, they get out their perforation and watermark gauges, consult handbooks, send the stamp off for expertisation and double check with a quartz lamp. This might be necessary, in many cases, but it has, as I have said, robbed the hobby of much of its light-heartedness and turned it into as ruthless a calling as stockbroking or trading in horses and cattle.

I am not against progress, and I think I have shown in many articles written on this page that I deplore careless handling and consequent mutilation of stamps, but I still hold that it is a grievous error to treat a hobby with deadly seriousness. I have known grey-beards brooding over their albums and losing sleep over stamps they do not possess. And I have seen bright-eyed kids wander into a dealer's shop, hand over a few coppers and go away radiant with some gaudy, trashy pictorial set clutched in their fists. There is no doubt in my mind as to which is the happier with his stamps

Pioneer Of The Belgian Posts

THE Thirteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union was held at Brussels in May this year, and in honour of the event a series of twelve stamps was issued by Belgium. The personalities shown on the stamps are members of the De La Tour and Tassis families who were responsible for the organisation of the posts in the Low Countries in the fifteenth century. The families controlled the postal systems till the early years of the nineteenth century and were responsible for many innovations that helped to improve the postal service.

Various members of the clan are shown on eleven of the stamps, while the top value of the series shows the Chateau de Beaulieu at Machelon, the ancestral seat of the De La Tour and Tassis families.

Centenary Of Barbados No. 1

...And Now It's Holland

FOR the centenary of her first adhesive stamps, Holland is planning a series of four pictorial stamps In contrast with the usual practice the set will not show facsimiles of the first issue, but will have designs depicting the progress of the postal systems of the Netherlands over the past century.

Collectors have learned to their cost that occasions of this nature provide an easy excuse for all manner of manipulations. Holland has hitherto maintained an exceptionally clean record, so it is all the more regrettable that at this stage of the game she should go in for a racket of the very lowest kind.

The centenary series is to be issued for ordinary postal use in a particular group of colours, while a different set, in altered colours, is to be sold only at the Centenary Exhibition, to be held from June 28th to July 6th. In itself this might appear fairly innocuous, but the snag is that in order to qualify for a set, one will have to gain entrance to the Exhibition — which means, in effect, that the price for this show will be tagged on to the stamp! So what appears to be a set without a surcharge will actually have a stiff premium attached to it.

Holland is most certainly not the first country to go in for this kind of racket — only recently Luxemburg and Israel have mulcted collectors by means of stamps issued specially for sale at Exhibitions—but the fact that others are doing something reprehensible is no excuse, and it is hoped that this first attempt will be the last.

Various responsible bodies have already protested against excessive premiums, and this exhibition ramp is only a crude attempt to boost revenues for the organisers. Those who attend the Exhibition can be made to pay, but why the general collector should be saddled with the burden is beyond one. Any way one looks at it, this thing is a shabby racket.

Those who are tempted to pay fancy prices for this rubbish might as well know that it is extremely unlikely that they will ever be catalogued. Those who take them will be stuck with them when it comes to selling.

Particulars of the legitimate set — available at all post offices — are as follows:

2c purple, telegraph poles running along railway lines with a train (vintage 1852) in the background.

6c vermilion, radio masts.

10c green, postman of the old days delivering letters. Background showing a scene of 1852.

20c grey, modern postman delivering letters with a block of modern flats in the background.

(For any who might be interested, the 'Exhibition' stamps are printed in the following colours: 2c light brown; 6c blue-green; 10c red-brown; 20c blue.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted educated ladies and gents to work as branch managers for all prominent places, with decent salary. Apply with stamp to Geodhiss Corporation, Distributors of drugs, perfumes, etc. Balusserry. N. Malabar. (2309)

Applications are invited to fill up a few more vacancies for the following posts. 1. Reg. Managers on Rs. 300|- p. m. 2. Org. Officers on Rs. 170|- p. m., 3. Special Officers Rs. 150|- p. m. 4. Inspectors Rs. 100|- p. m. Persons with organising ability need apply with as. 0-2-0 to The Div. Manager Purnima Pictures Limited 19, Natesa Iyar Street, T. Nagar, Madras—17. (2507)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box 372, New Delhi. (2130)

FINANCIAL

Fixed deposits, upto Rs. 5,000|- maximum per head, accepted at 12%, interest paid monthly. No risks. Metropolitan Bank, (Estd. 1930) Station Road, Lucknow. (2217)

FOR SALE

800 to 1000 Tons Crushing Capacity Sugar Plant for sale: For full details and particulars, please write to Box No. 2508 C|o. "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS ADLET

For Friendship, Matrimony Trade, Hobbies, join 'Friends'. 24|26. Ramghat, Banaras Members, Both. Estd. 1941. (3115)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

PUBLIC NOTICE

ON AND FROM SUNDAY, THE IST JUNE 1952, consequent upon the suspension of Tram Services between KING'S CIRCLE and DADAR arrangements have been made for the operation of a through service from King's Circle to Ballard Estate on week days and to Bori Bunder on Sundays and holidays. The combined headway of services operating from King's Circle will be approximately 4 minutes. In order to effect the above, the 'N' Route service which at present operates between Ballard Estate and Worli Chawls via Lalbaug will be diverted at Lalbaug to King's Circle. An adequate number of buses will be operated from Worli Chawls so as to maintain the 'N' Route service between Worli Chawls and Lalbaug.

J. P. L. SHENOY
General Manager.

(2506)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Jeth Shud 8, 2008
Muslim: Ramjan 7, 1371
Parsi Deh: 3, 1321
Sunrise 6-01 a.m., Sunset 7-12 p.m.
Hightide 05-30, 17-44, Lowtide 00,02, 11-10.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

FORT ARYA SAMAJ AMBULANCE COMMITTEE: Physical Culture and Variety Entertainment Programme at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 3-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Secret Path" at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Prof. T. V. Ramanujam will speak on "Sweetness of Thiruppavai" at Telang Road, Matunga, 6 p.m.

BALUSHWAR C WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Reception to Mr. Ganapatishankar N. Desai, at Gazadar Park, Girgaum Road, 5 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Mixing up Delirium, Drug-effects and Samadhi!" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

NO TAX RELIEF TO FILM INDUSTRY

Morarji's Statement

AHMEDABAD, May 31 (PTI): Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, said here today that the film industry in the state "should not expect any relief in taxation."

Mr. Desai, who was speaking at a reception held in his honour by cinema theatre managements of Ahmedabad said: "I believe that the cine industry is capable of bearing still more taxation."

The Chief Minister appealed to the cine industry to play its effective role in national regeneration.

Memorial For Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi

BOMBAY, Saturday: Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi was a great political and social leader, who served his countrymen both in India and abroad. His second anniversary was recently observed at Jinnah Hall, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Chimanlal B. Parikh, President, Indian Nationals Overseas Congress; Vice-President, Central Cotton Committee and East India Cotton Association.

At the meeting it was suggested that the best way to honour the memory of Swamiji is by establishing a library, to be known as "Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi Library and Reading Room."

Recognition To Technical Diploma Holders

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has recognised the All-India Certificate in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering of the All-India Council for Technical Education as equivalent to the corresponding diploma awarded by the Department of Technical Education, in this State, for purposes of recruitment to subordinate posts under it. It has similarly recognised the diploma in Electro-Mechanical Engineering awarded by the Government (formerly Craik) Technical Institute, Lahore, before August 1947, as equivalent to a diploma in Electrical Engineering awarded by the Department of Technical Education in the State, provided the diploma-holders have at least one year's experience in Electrical practice.

SIR SITARAM PATKAR SCHOLARSHIPS FUND: Applications are invited for scholarships and prizes from Goud Saraswat Brahman students who have passed S. S. C. and University Arts, Science, Law and Medical examinations in Bombay State in 1952. Prescribed application forms obtainable from the Managing Trustee at Hughes Road, opposite United Motor Bombay, should be forwarded to him on or before 15th July.

Problem Of Delinquency

EASIER TO HANDLE IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Delinquency in this country was a product of social and economic conditions," Dr. Reckless, the U.N. expert in criminology, told the Press today.

As it was not due to deep-seated personality problems, as in the case of Europe and America, he believed it was much more preventable and treatable.

Dr. Reckless and his assistant, Dr. Edward Galway, were discussing the three-day conference attended by 47 Jail Officers from 15 different States that concluded at the Tata Institute of Social Science today. The Country's Jail problems and after-care systems were reviewed.

WAY TO COMBAT CRIME

Dr. Galway felt that the probationary system was the only sensible way to combat crime. A sympathetic approach to ex-prisoners was necessary, not to find out their guilt but to discover their requirements and help them help themselves. Such service would help the individual and protect society.

Dr. Reckless, who has been sent here by the United Nations at the request of the Indian Government to study our Jail problems and conduct training courses for Jail Officers, will be submitting his report to the U.N., sometime in August.

Also present at the Press Conference were three senior Jail officials, Mr. P. N. Saxsena of the United Province, Mr. V. K. Menon from Madras and Mr. G. N. Harshi, the Chief Superintendent of Corrective Schools, Bombay.

Naval Accounts Staffs' Annual Day

BOMBAY, Saturday. The officers and staff of the Office of the Controller, Defence Accounts (Navy), Bombay, assembled at Admiral House, Wodehouse Road, today for their "Annual Day" celebrations.

The programme for the evening started at 3 p.m. with sports, at which Mr. A. P. B. Nayar the Controller, presided and Mrs. Nayar distributed the trophies.

Later in the evening there was a well-attended entertainment and in the ground of Admiral House.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Kismat Silk Mills, Ahmedabad, and its employees regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the year 1951 has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Simultaneously, the dispute between the Thacker and Company, Limited, Bombay, and its workers, including the clerical staff, employed in its press and head office regarding the latter's demand for bonus for the year ended March 1951 has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

Puri Pilgrims To Note

BOMBAY, Saturday: Pilgrims intending to visit the coming Snan, the Rath Yatra festivals at Puri, in Orissa State, are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera before starting on their pilgrimage and carry with them the necessary inoculation certificates. Otherwise, they are likely to be put to inconvenience at the place of the pilgrimage.

Acting Consul Of France

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. H. Dumont, Secretary to the French Embassy in New Delhi, has taken over charge as Acting Consul of France in Bombay from Mr. Pierre Royere.

Mr. Royere sailed for Paris yesterday on a four-month holiday.

The Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization are meeting Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, on Monday, 2nd June, 1952, at 12-15 p.m. at the Office of the Organisation.

Hold Europe At All Costs

PARIS, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Admiral Lynde McCormick, Supreme Allied Commander in the North Atlantic, said here last night: "I consider that it is very important to hold Europe at all costs in case of hostilities."

"Defence in the Mediterranean might not be very effective" he said.

The Admiral rejected the theory expressed in the alleged "Fechteler Report" recently published in the French press, that in case of war continental Europe could not be held and defence of the west should be based on the Mediterranean.

"The British have, I belive, heartily accepted my appointment to the Atlantic Supreme Command. They are collaborating completely with me, and I am convinced they will do so in the future."

150 Families Rendered Homeless

JUBBULPORE, May 31 (PTI): About 150 families were rendered homeless in village Jatwa four miles from Patan, in the district, when a big fire completely burnt more than 140 huts.

One old woman was seriously burnt and a few head of cattle were also burnt to death. Stored foodgrains and cattle fodder were also destroyed by the fire.

Thundershowers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 31 (PTI): Following is the all India weather summary for Saturday:

Rain or thundershowers have been widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, and along the west coast south of Ratnagiri, and have occurred locally in Himachal Pradesh. A few thundershowers have also been reported from East Uttar Pradesh Tamilnad and Mysore.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, North Madhya Bharat and the adjoining parts of North Madhya Pradesh and in and around Gangetic West Bengal. They were appreciably below normal in Rayalaseema and South Hyderabad.

Observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST on May 31:

Ahmedabad	109	82	0	0	—05.
BOMBAY	94	84	0	0	—0.7
Calcutta	99	85	0	10.4	+1.8
Delhi	108	86	0	3.2	+1.9
Madras	100	82	0	15.3	+13.4
Ootacamund	70	54	0	3.3	—7.3
Pachmarhi	98	78	0	0.4	—1.1
Poona	97	75	0	1.3	—0.4
Rajkot	105	—	—	—	—
Sholapur	102	77	0	3.3	+1.6
Simla	77	61	0.2	6.1	—0.6
Surat	96	83	0	0	—0.3

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 A. Maroo, G. songs, 08-15 Nalini Mulgaonkar, shivmat bhairav, 11-45 R. V. Desai, deshi todi, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 A. Rakha, tabla, 13-40 Sunday Pro. 17-30 R. V. Desai, multani, 18-10 AIR artists, violin, 18-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar, pud padhanashri 19-00 A. Maroo, G. songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, tilang, 19-30 Leela Khaladkar, rageshri, 19-45 For industrial workers 20-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar, dadra, 20-45 A. Maroo, G. songs, 21-15 K. music (violin), by D. V. Naidu, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-00 Music of Bach.

Variations: 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00, A Rakha, tabla, 08-45 Nalini Mulgaonkar, Honaji compositions, 11-00 Your choice 11-45 P. K. Atre, "Fetters of Marriage" M play 13-00 Leela Khaladkar, Shukla compositions, 13-30 H. K. Mastana, Seemab's words, 13-50 Laxmibai Jadhav, dhanashri 17-30. For Children M, 18-00 Bhavgeet by AIR artist 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Leela Khaladkar, Sanjivani Marathi compositions, 20-30 Film review H, 20-45 Letters, replies, 21-00 H. K. Mastana, Iqbal's words, 21-30 Radio trailer, M. 21-45 A. Rakha tabla, 22-10 Laxmibai Jadhav, shahana kanhara.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 S. Shukla k hv.d., 09-00 For children, G. 18-00 J. Vaghaila,, bhajans, 18-20 B. Shah, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda). 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Asha (Ahm.). 19-00 S. Shukla khayal, 19-15 B. Shah, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.) 20-00 S. Shukla, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.) 20-50 Week in Parliament (Delhi relay), 21-15 B Shah, geets, 21-30 S. Shukla, kh v. d.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall 12-30 p.m. Curtail Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes 6-00 Amateur Hour-Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 17-30 Calling all forces, 18-45 Cavalcade of Melody, 19-15 Mary Munn, piano 19-45 Br. concerft hall, 20-45, Personal portrait, 21-00 Ted Ray in Ray's laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 E. Barker in Just Fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE: 16-45 London Calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 20-15 For Children, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

INTERVIEW WITH PROF. ZAMOUSHKIN

On June 1 at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview with Prof. Zamoushkin, Leader of the Soviet Cultural Delegation, who visited Bombay recently. Madame Erzina answers the questions for Prof. Zamoushkin in English.

Six Authors And A Story

On June 2 at 8-45 p.m. Shri Keshavrao Date will broadcast a short story in Marathi entitled 'Six Authors and a Story' in the series 'Bali' from All-India Radio, Bombay.

The programme can be heard on Bombay-B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Licences For Radio Sets

BOMBAY, Saturday: It has now been decided that all types of wireless licences, except the Dealers Possession Licences, for wireless receiving sets in respect of which no licence has been taken out or the old licence has not been renewed so far, will be issued or renewed without any surcharge during the period from June 2, 1952 to July 31, 1952, both days inclusive.

All persons having radio sets without licences are hereby requested to take out their licences from the nearest license issuing post office.

After the expiry of this period if a person is found to be in possession of a radio set without licence, legal action will be taken against the defaulter.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

According to a press report, Rajaji stated in a public meeting that "his portfolio is God". But there is no mention of it in the Central, State or Concurrent list.

* * *

Sequel to the downpour in Madras following Rajaji's appeal for mass prayers for rain, the question is asked, "Which God answered the prayers"?. Whether it is Saivite or Vaishnavite or Islamic God?

God is one, but Gods are many. Let us not create more of them.

* * *

At a public meeting in a district town of Madras, a resolution was passed offering thanks to the Almighty for timely rains in response to mass prayers.

The difficulty arises how to forward it to the proper quarters.

* *

Rajaji says that Madras is the only state where there is an anti-God movement.

That is another "Periyar project".

* *

New York State troopers and police were called out to quell 2,000 male student rioters, who in the latest craze sweeping America's campuses attempted to steal women's underwear, panties and bras.

This is much ado about nothing. The male student rioters are evidently out for sartorial equipment for the forthcoming "Miss Universe" contest at Long Beach.

* * *

Dr. Ambedkar suggests a cut of Rs. 50 crores in the defence budget to continue food subsidies.

If anybody taunts him that he was part of the Government which he is now attacking, he will give the "mamooli" reply, "I am a divorcee. Don't go into my past."

* * *

President Truman feels that cut in Aid funds will be an invitation to the Communists "to gobble up India".

It is not so easy. According to Rajaji, India has the body of an elephant and the head of a buffalo. It is too much for the Bear to swallow it.

* * *

Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra has joined the Socialist Party and has staged a comeback.

Whom the ballot box rejects, the Socialists annex. The Socialists have won Mishra, but have lost Pachmarhi.

* * *

Comrade B. T. Ranadive, who surrendered himself to the Bombay Police, was told by the Commissioner that he would be free, until the Police decided to act.

It does not mean the freedom of Telengana.

* *

In an extempore stanza on the Railway budget. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya unburdened himself thus:

"Our newest Railway budget reveals progressive signs;

But when they talk of railways, we must read between the lines."

But if we fall between the lines, it will prove an Elegy.

* * *

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras, has directed the public exhibition in city banks of the photos of sixty noted pickpockets. This measure is intended to help people going to business houses to be forewarned against these gentlemen.

But there is one obvious danger. The exhibition will fire the imagination of our juvenile autograph-hunters who will try to be pen-friends with them.

* * *

FOREIGN policy loomed large in the news columns last week.

The Bonn Treaty ending the Allied occupation of West Germany, the prolonged high level talks in London between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, on the Pacific Pact machinery, and the discussion in Indian Parliament on foreign policy in the course of a debate on the President's address show the currents and cross-currents at work in international affairs.

The Russian protest against the Bonn Treaty is the "mamooli" grand rehearsal, and the anti-Treaty demonstrations in Essen is a command performance ordered by Moscow. The new set-up enlists West Germany as a new partner in NATO, and this will naturally lead to dramatic moves on the East-West chess board.

* * *

The most striking factor on the eve of the signing, of the treaty is the alleged stipulation by France that the U. S. should not interfere with her free hand in Tunisia. How the Amrican authorities satisfied the French imperialists "amour propre" is not known. But the very fact that the French made a bid for such a hard bargain on the eve of the Bonn Treaty is in itself amazing. The prolonged war in Indo-China is being carried with American dollars and military aid. The drain of this military venture has made such a big hole in French finances that Paris is prepared to pass on the baby to Washington. Despite wielding the big axe on the Foreign Aid Bill, the American Lower House has allotted for Asia, military aid to the tune of 611 million Dollars and economic aid totalling 296 million Dollars. A big moiety of this allocation is for Indo-China military operations. Even at the Berlin negotiations, the French Premier, Pinay and four of his leading ministers pressed the French Case for more aid to Indo-China. Still France successfully plays the role of a mendicant and a bully.

* * *

The ding-dong battle in Indo-China has locked up 10,000 officers and nearly 1,40,000 French troops, thus endangering France's own safety in Europe and her contribution to NATO. Still the chances of victory fade out day by day. In this connection, the evidence of General Gruenther, Chief of General Staff of NATO, before the Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington which has not received wide publicity in India turns the searchlight on the South-East Asia scene. Paying a tribute to Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Viet Minh, General Gruenther declared: "It is remarkable the way in which Ho Chi Minh finds it possible to hold his forces. He does not dispose of a single big town and the transport difficulties before him are overwhelming. He has no ports; his supplies and armament materials reach him over a complicated system of transport. Viewed in this light, his capacity to retain his troops fit for action must be described as uncommonly great". Concluding General Gruenther referred to the strength of an "emotional feeling" sustained by Viet Minh propaganda strangely contrasting with the lack of ardour and enthusiasm among the French troops. Paris missed the bus, when she declined to recognise Ho Chi Minh as the leader of his people and forced him into the arms of Communists. The French thus unwittingly created the Communist menace against which they now raise a big ballyhoo.

* * *

General Salan, the French Commander-in-Chief, in Indo-China, and Mr. John Foster Dulles anticipate active Chinese intervention and aid to Ho Chi Minh and plead for extensive air and naval action against "invasion nests" and bases of aggressors. In this context, the statement of the French Premier, Pinay, at Cherbourg makes interesting reading. He spoke of solidarity and close co-operation between France and Britain regarding their respective overseas territories in South-East Asia and AFRICA and Britain's recognition of the strategic and political value of the French struggle in Indo-China and its bearing on the Malayan campaign. The French record in Tunisia is sufficiently black, and both Britain and America have got tarred with the same brush by blocking the Asian nations' move to raise the Tunisian issue at UNO. The French war in Indo-China and the British imperialist offensive in Malaya form the last lap of colonialism. They will not honourably quit before the tidal waves of nationalism. Their only interest is rubber, oil, tin and other strategic materials in these areas which are valuable dollar-earners. They trot out the naive propaganda that if Indo-China falls, Malaya will also fall and Communism will march triumphantly to Cape Comorin in the south and Karachi in the west. Communism is already our "neighbour and near

bred" in Tibet, and India need not get jittery at this scaremongering.

* * *

India's foreign policy has sometimes more puzzled our friends than angered our enemies. But its chief merit is the popular sanction behind it, as is evident from the overwhelming majority of votes it commanded in Parliament during the debate on the Presidential address. It may not be spectacular in its achievements, but despite the initial setback, it has won many friends for India among the nations of the world. Pandit Nehru is perhaps the only statesman who has courageously proclaimed that those who are not with us are not necessarily against us. That is the "raison d'etre" for India's recognition of Communist China as representing the voice of the people. His oft repeated plea for the U.N. recognition of New China is to make the voice of 400 million Chinese heard in their own right at the United Nations, and not through the megaphone of Moscow. As a true democrat, Pandit Nehru feels that the choice of the form and mode of government is the people's inherent right, and no foreign power, however mighty, can dare to challenge the popular will. This moral stand has elevated the status of India in the international field, though big powers look askance at it.

* * *

This policy is not without critics in India. Mr. A. K. Gopalan, the Communist leader, who is out for a strong Moscow line, challenges the independence of Pandit Nehru's policy vis a vis our membership in the Commonwealth. This is on par with the British Tories' fling that India is a "Royal Republic" and continues to be "a member of the club without paying subscription." Mr. Sarangdhar Das suggests that India should mobilise independent small countries of the east and create a third force to act as a brake on East-West conflicts. India has often mobilised other nations and acted as a "Third Force" on crucial issues at the UNO. The organisation of a Third Force, as such, will lead to commitments which the nascent nationalism of Asia will be unable to shoulder. Also there is a risk of East-West conflict, instead of being checked, deteriorating into a triangular war and adding to confusion.

* * *

As against these interested critics and fellow-travellers, there is a growing volume of international opinion which realises and appreciates the sturdy independence of India's foreign policy and the vital role she plays in the cause of world peace. In between the "Blocs" India holds aloft the banner of peace and international goodwill. It was the recognition of this fateful mission that made Bertrand Russell pay a tribute to Pandit Nehru as "the most powerful man who is genuinely neutral." Recently Mr. Bevan, addressing Indian journalists in London, was all praise for Pt. Nehru's foreign policy and hoped that India would keep the door open between the East and the West. According to Dr. Schacht, who visited this country a few months back, Nehru's India will be a major factor in human efforts for peace and progress, and will influence world affairs far more than any other country in the East.

Curiously enough, this policy of non-involvement or non-alignment with Power Blocs has been criticised by some of the Big Powers as a negative line of approach. But if it leads to the negation of war, we can still win the peace.

* * *

After the blood, sweat, toil and tears of World War II, nations came to realise that peace was one and indivisible. In the first flush of enthusiasm of 'One World for peace, was born the United Nations Organisation. Hardly had it started to mobilise the peace forces of the world than Power Blocs began to rear their ugly heads inside the organisation. The facile theory was aired that regional pacts among nations were not forbidden by the United Nations and Western Europe began to march from Benelex Pact to NATO and the Council of Europe. Marshall Aid was cleverly dovetailed with military plans for 'containment of Communism and even Britain was obliged to gear up her armament programme to the target of 3,000 million pounds. The Soviet would not take it lying down and made a counter-move in Comminform by mobilising her satellites. The panoramma of Powers behind the Atlantic and Pacific pacts is so imposing that it dwarfs the parental organisation of the United Nations. It is something like the century-old banyan tree of Calcutta which is all shoots and stems, the main trunk hardly distinguishable from the rest.

* * *

The Pacific pact is a huge joke. The signatories are Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines with America as guarantor against aggression. It is significant that no Asian nations have joined the pact with the result that it remains an all-white pact for all intents and purposes. The story of this pact is a revelation in underhand diplomacy. The pact was engineered to 'contain' the expansionist ambitions of Independent Japan, that was then yet to come. It was signed at the time of the Frisco Treaty when Japan was ushered in as a Free Nation, despite Soviet protest. As Pacific Pact powers are signatories to the Frisco Treaty, the role of America as the sponsor of the Frisco Treaty and as the guarantor of the Pacific Pact is somewhat intriguing. In the north Pacific, she is the guardian angel of Japan's new sovereignty, and in the south Pacific, she plays quite an opposite role along with Pacific Pact powers. In homely parlance, this amounts to singing lullaby at the cradle and pinching the child surreptitiously at the same time Mr Foster Dulles, the architect of the Japanese treaty, who resigned from Government recently charges the Truman administration with failure to interlink European and Asian defence. Mr. Dulles might have played as he liked with the vanquished and fettered Japan, but Asian nations will prove a hard nut to crack. They will neither toe the line of Washington nor sign on the dotted line.

* * *

In this context the prolonged talks between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia in London assume vital significance. Mr. Menzies who is flying from Washington to London had already conferred with U. S. Government on strategic and economic issues confronting America and Australia in South-East Asia and the Pacific. He will stay in Britain for a fornight and will have long-range discussion on the creation of a Pacific Council on the lines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. In the political and strategic fields, Mr. Menzies has already painted a lurid picture of the situation in the Far East as affected by emergence of Japan as a sovereign power and of problems concerning defence in the Pacific area. What shape the Far Eastern 'NATO' would take and which countries are to be its members will be discussed by Mr. Menzies with Truman administration on his return visit to Washington. But one thing is as plain as pikestaff. No Asian Nations will be signatories to such a pact in the Eastern waters and it will naturally follow that Big Powers with colonial possessions and imperialist ambitions will be collaborators in the pact.

Thus the Atlantic Pact and the Pacific Pact will have the same white personnel. The reactions of Asian Nations are bound to be adverse. If Australia with its sparse population and "White" policy makes an all-out bid for the leadership in the Pacific, she will be crushed under its weight. Moreover, Asian Nations cannot but challenge her leadership. New Guinea will prove to be the crucial test. If Australia attempts to cheat Indonesia of her legitimate right to New Guinea by a backdoor deal with the Dutch, it will lead to a flare-up in the Far East.

Tatas Minor Shock For Unbeaten C. Railway

GOANS WIN IN FIRST DIVISION HARWOOD LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA SPORTS had a shock in store for so far unbeaten Central Railway in the First Division of the Harwood Football League this evening by two goals to nil at the Cooperage, while earlier St. Francis Goans Sports gained a solitary goal victory over Rainbow Sports.

Tatas gained the day following flag-kicks from which Neville D'Souza and Irwin D'Souza scored.

The Railway played with a scratch side. They played without Shiva and Tambe, while Gulabsingh, who plays a sterling role as centre half shifted into the spearhead of attack.

The match, however, provided quick exchanges and the Railway were able to hold Tatas to a goalless first half, but the soccer served up was rather drab. Both goals were scored in the second half.

Lellis, Tatas right-winger received a long clearance and ran down the flank to pass the ball to Neville, who beat the goalie.

A few minutes before the end another corner kick saw Lellis passed to Irwin who scored the consolidating goal.

The teams were:—

TATAS: Gurprasad; Norris, Papen; Papen (Jr.), J. Goes, Damodar; Lellis, N. D'Souza, Irwin, Krishnan, Ratnam.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami; A. Rodricks, Almeida; Duncan Krishnan, Kamble; J. D'Sa, Rajling, Gulabsingh, Kuppuswamy, Tally.

St. Francis Goans proved to be lucky winners against Rainbow earlier by a solitary goal.

The all important goal was scored by E. Alphonso from a pass by E. Fernandes late in the second half of play.

The teams were:—

FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; Baptista, Duncan; A. D'Sa, B D'Souza, D'Costa; Ayres, C. Mendes, E. Alphonso, J. Fernandes, E. Fernandes.

RAINBOW: Gopal; A. D'Sa, Solomon; Santan, Johnson, Bhandare; Gaikwad, Baboo, Bahrain, Bona, N. Gopal.

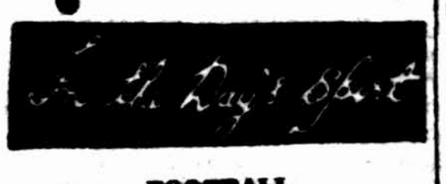
LEAGUE STANDINGS TO DATE

Teams	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Francis Goans	7	4	1	2	7	4	9
Burmah Shell	4	3	1	-	14	2	7
Dynamos	4	3	1	-	5	1	7
Tatas	4	3	-	1	9	2	6
Indian Navy	4	2	2	-	5	2	6
I. C. L.	4	3	-	1	7	3	6
Central Rly.	4	2	1	1	3	3	5
Rainbow	5	1	2	2	3	6	4
Dockyard	5	1	2	2	5	11	4
Goans	4	-	2	2	2	4	2
BEST	5	1	-	4	2	6	2
Amateurs	5	-	1	4	2	10	1
Asbestos	5	-	1	4	1	11	1

Western Open Golf Tournament

ST. LOUIS, May 31 (UPA):—Lloyd Mangrum, a "money" golfer who won highest honours in the dollars and cents department last year, moved into a three-stroke lead at the midway point in the Western Open Golf Tournament on Friday with a second-round 70 for a two-under-par 138. He had two bogeys and two pars on each nine for a 5—35 round—exactly even with the score board figures at each nine hole total.

Tommy Bolt, Durham, North Carolina pro. who shared a first round lead at 78 with Mangrum yesterday, had a three-over-par 73 for second place at 141.



FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Goan Sports vs Bombay Amateurs; 5-40 p.m. Burmah Shell vs Dynamos (Harwood League).

India's Hopes In Olympic Weight-Lifting

BOMBAY, May 31 (PTI): India, whose best to date in Olympic Weight-lifting is a modest sixth, hopes to do better this year at Helsinki.

The team of four lifters includes D. P. Mony (Feather Weight) and S. G. Sethuraman (Light Weight) who were spoken of highly by the Iran Champion, Mohammad Namdjou, after their performances in the Asian games last year.

Following are short sketches of the weight lifters:—

D. P. Mony (Madras):—This 32-year old book binder is India's Feather Weight Champion since 1947. Five feet seven inches tall, he weighs 130-1/2 lbs. In the last Olympics at London he performed creditably lifting 590 lbs. and has since improved vastly. He lifted 640 lbs. in the National Games this year and, in training, has reached the 655 lbs. mark.

S. G. Sethuraman (Madras):—This 27-year old Light Weight is 5 feet eight inches tall, weighs 140-3/4 lbs. and is now lifting 670 lbs. Unofficially he has lifted 685 lbs. He is employed in a commercial firm.

K. Easwarrao (Andhra):—Easwarrao, who took to weight lifting for fun and recreation earned official recognition in 1951 and was chosen for the Asian Games where he finished second in his class. He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 213 lbs. He is aged 28.

D. R. Gopal (Andhra):—With nine year's weight lifting behind him, Gopal is at his peak today. The heaviest of India's lifters at 255 lbs., Gopal is 34 years old. He came into prominence in 1945. In the National Games this year he lifted 780 lbs.

GOANS S.C. TROUNCED IN SUMMERSGILL CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The third string of Goans Club gave one of the worst displays to date and were trounced 6-0 by Bombay Keraleeya Samaj in the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel, this evening.

While the winners' forward line turned to advantage what came their way, the losers quientette failed miserably in their finishing work. B. K. Samaj led 4-0 at the interval through John, Sanjiva, and Ambat (2). On resumption Ambat notched again to complete his three-goals-in-a-row leaving Utchil to complete the massacre.

Earlier Asnora Sports Club (A. D'Cunha, M. Ferrao and V. Dias) beat Illaco Sports Club (Eddie Fernandes 2) by three goals to two.

In the second match of the evening Bombay Sub.-Area (Swamy 2, Rao) prevailed over Laughton Institute (W. Barber) by the odd goal in five. Deciding goal was scored in the first session of extra time.

Referee Paul Dies

MADRAS, May 31, (PTI): Mr. E. J. Paul, who had a paralytic stroke yesterday while referring a football match here died today. Mr. Paul, aged 50, was a member of the Madras Football Referees' Association.

Hazare Wants Permission To Play Mankad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In response to a cabled plea from Vijay Hazare, India's Test captain in England, to play Vinoo Mankad in all India-England Test of the present tour, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has sought the verdict of the Board's twentyone affiliated associations in the matter.

The Madras and Bombay Cricket Associations have communicated their acquiescence in Hazare's proposal.

The effect of a bare majority of the Board's affiliates voting for Mankad's inclusion will be to rescind the Board's decision taken at Calcutta two months ago that no one save those selected by the Board could play for the Indian team in England.

Hazare's request, it is learned, has been actuated by the injuries which have hit the Indian team. The cable states that neither Ghulam Ahmed nor Nirode Chaudhury, who are on the injured list, will be able to play for the First Test at Leeds commencing next Thursday and that Phadkar is a doubtful starter as well.

Vinoo Mankad is at present playing in the Lancashire League in England.

Maureen Connoly Beats Pat Todd To Win Surrey Title

SUPBITON SURREY, May 31 (PTI-Reuter).

Maureen Connolly, 17-year old American singles champion, staged a great fighting finish to beat Mrs. Pat Todd, the American number five 3-5, 6-3, 6-4, in the women singles final of the Surrey Grass Courts Lawn Tennis Championship here today.

It was Miss Connolly's first tournament in Britain and she won after an uphill fight in which she lost the first set and was 2-4 down in the decider. The Court was slippery after a shower, and both players took several tumbles.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

PARIS, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): The South African pair Mrs. Hazel Reddick Smith and Mrs. Julia Wipplinger reached the women's doubles final in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here today. In the semifinals they beat the British pair Mrs. Joy Mottram and Miss Pat Ward by 6-3, 6-2

The South African pair played far superior to the British girls who were weak, committing numerous errors and combining poorly.

The defeat of Mrs. Mottram and Miss Ward removed Britain's last hope for a French title this year.

In the men's doubles quarter-finals match which had to be stopped last night because of bad light, Gardner Mulloy and Dick Savitt of the United States, beat Robert Abdesselam and Jean Borotra of France 12-14, 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

The Australian Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor, holders of the title reached the men's doubles final when they beat Lewis Hoad and Ken Rosewall also of Australia by 6-4, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0 in the semifinals.

Sedgman and McGregor deserved their victory but they were given a hard fight by their younger opponents.

Hoad and Rosewall were a shade erratic early in the match but once they settled down the long hard hitting rallies were a feature of the game.

Madras Soccer Quarter-final Round Drawn

MADRAS, May 31 (PTI): The quarter-final of the Social Services Society Football Tournament between Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore and B. and C. Mills, Madras, ended in a draw here today neither side scoring. Replay is fixed for tomorrow.

NO PLAY AFTER LUNCH IN INDIA-GLAMORGAN MATCH

Home Team Hits Up 111 For 1 Before Rain Stops Play

CARDIFF, May 31 (PTI): Batting first on a good wicket, Glamorgan had made the most of winning the toss in their match against the Indians and were 111 for one at lunch on the first day. Owing to rain no play was possible after lunch.

To this aggressive opening batsman Clift subscribed fifty-seven and was helped in an unbroken stand of seventy-four by test player Gilbert Parkhouse who has so far batted gracefully, and shown a wide array of strokes.

Crippled by casualties, the Indians made six changes from the side which drew with Somerset. Even so the eleven fielded was well balanced being strong in batting and versatile in bowling.

The teams were:—

INDIANS: P. Roy, D. K. Gaekwad, P. R. Umrigar, V. L. Manjrekar, . S. Hazare, G. S. Ramchand, C. D. Gopinath, M. K. Mantri, S. G. Shinde, R. V. Divecha, H. G. Gaekwad.

GLAMORGAN: D. E. Davis, P. B. Clift, W. G. Parkhouse, W. E. Jones, A. Watkins, W. Wooller, B. Hedges, B. L. Muncer, H. G. Davies, D. Shepherd, G. B. Shaw.

Attacking the bowling from the start, Clift scored briskly with powerful drives and pulls but lost Davies at thirty-seven.

Ramchand made one swing late and Davies touched it and found Umrigar at first slip bringing off a magnificent catch.

Thereafter Clift and Parkhouse were on top until half hour before lunch, spinners Hiralal Gaekwad and Shinde, had the batsmen in constant trouble. Clift was particularly the more carried of the two. He should have been out when fifty-three, but Mantri floored a catch at the wicket off Gaekwad.

At lunch Clift and Parkhouse were still together with the total at 111 for one.

SCORE BOARD

GLAMORGAN (1st innings)

Davis c Umrigar b Ramchand	13
Clift batting	57
Parkhouse batting	32
Extras	9
TOTAL (for 1 wkt.) ..	111

Wicket fell at 37.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. V. Divecha 7-1-24-0, V. S. Hazare 1-1-0-0, G. S. Ramchand 9-2-16-1, P. Roy 4-1-11-0, H. Gaekwad 12-4-25-0, S. G. Shinde 11-2-26-0.

"Hilltop" Wins White Rose Stakes Easily

HURST PARK Surrey, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Lady Zia Wernher's HILLTOP won the White Rose Stakes run over ten furlongs here this afternoon. The Aga Khan's Mehmandar was second and Mr. L. Lawrence's Traffic Cop was third. Fifteen ran.

Betting: 7|2 (joint favourite) Hilltop, 11|2 Mehmandar, 5|1 Traffic Cop. Madara was seven to two joint favourite.

Won by a three lengths, with one and a half lengths between second and third.

Runners and jockeys identical as probables.

BOMBAY SUB-AREA HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Friday.

IWT. Workshop Company defeated the Docks Operating Company by 3-0, scored by Jom. Dilwara Singh (1) and Jem. Aspet (2), in the only match played in the Bombay Sub Area Hockey League as the Sub Area ground, Colaba, this evening.

Sub-Area Volley Ball Final On Tuesday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Sub Area Volleyball Tournament final will be played on Tuesday June 3, at 5 p.m. in the Artillery Ground, Colaba, (beyond R. C. Church).

La Motta Is In A Fighting Temper!

DETROIT, (UPA): Burly Jake La Motta, who left a sick bed to defeat Eugene (Silent) Hairston, turned his eyes to England and a possible match with Randy Turpin, the king of British Empire middle-weights.

The 30-year-old La Motta said after taking an easy, unanimous 10-round decision from Hairston before 10,233 Olympia Stadium fans May 21, didn't consider calling off the fight.

Jake now is in a strange situation. James D. Norris president of the International Boxing Club has promised him a crack at the lightheavyweight title. However, La Motta must wait until Joey Maxim and Ray Robinson, present middleweight champion meet in June to decide who will wear the light-heavy crown.

"I gotta keep busy", Jake said "And I'd like to give Turpin a try. He's been doing some fighting lately in the light-heavyweight class and it should be a good test.'.

THE EXTRA WEIGHT

La Motta said that regardless of the Maxim-Robinson outcome, he would take on whichever fighter the IBC chooses—which might be Robinson in an overweight match if Maxim retains his championship. La Motta said he had all but abandoned any hopes of regaining the middleweight championship which Robinson took away from him a year ago. "I was down to 163 pounds recently, but I had to be sick to get that low. If I had stayed at 163 and still beaten Hairston, then I might have considered trying to knock off the extra three pounds."

CIVIC RECEPTION FOR THOMAS CUP TEAMS

SINGAPORE, May 31 (UPA): A civic reception by the City Council will be held in honour of the visiting badminton teams from the United States, Denmark and India on June 2, the day after the Thomas Cup challenge.

The City Council has voted a sum of 2,500 Malayan dollars (about 800 U.S. dollars) for this purpose and the reception will take the form of a cocktail party. Speakers at the function will include the City Council President, T. P. F. McNieve, and the captains of the winning and runner-up teams.

The same evening the Badminton Association of Malaya will hold a banquet at the Cathay Restaurant, in Singapore's only skyscraper, and among the speakers will be the British Commissioner General for South-east Asia, Malcolm MacDonald.

Over 200 Golfers Enter For $ 15,000 Open Tournament

ARDMORE, Oklahoma, May 31 (UPA): Nearly 200 top golfers will gather here for the beginning on Thursday of the dol. 15,000 open tournament at Dornico Hills.

The top money of dol. 2,400 probably will go to anyone who can cut six or eight strokes off the 72-hole par of 280 on the rock-bound course.

Among those competing will be South Africa's Bobby Locke.

British Overseas Airways will restore its full weekly trans-Atlatio service of fourteen each way stratocruiser and four tourist flights from next Monday, it was announced.

Malaya Leads U.S. 3-1 In Thomas Cup Challenge Round

SINGAPORE, May 31 (PTI).

THE Challenge round between Malaya and the United States for the Thomas Cup world's premier badminton trophy began at Singapore's Happy World Stadium tonight with Malayan ace Wong Peng Soon's brilliant 15-1, 15-10 victory over the United State's number one Martin Mendez.

Soon, cool and confident won the first game without dropping a ball while Mendez took time to warm up. Mendez gained 4-0 lead secondly but Soon smashed his way to equalise at eight and win the game and the set.

The second game between Ooi Teik Hock, Malaya's 1950 singles champion and the United State's lefthander Dick Mitchell also was equally easy for the holder Aggressive Ooi made the fidgetty Mitchell run all over the court in the first set which he led by 8-0. Mitchell scored six through drops which Ooi could not reach but he succumbed to the latter's superior smashes 9-15.

Secondly, Mitchell was equally unsteady against Ooi's sidecourt smashes though he utilised his height well to provide six effective drops. Mitchell almost gave up at 8-12 but retrieved at 11-13. Two more smashes and Ooi got the game 15-11.

Chan Kon Leong and Abdullah Piruz started fomidably against Wynn Rogers and Bob Williams winning the first set 15-9 convincingly.

However the Americans recovered to return the powerful smashes of Piruz and also to guard the net well against deceptive Chan.

After long rallys the Americans won the match 9-15, 18-16, 15-9.

Ong Poh Lim and Ismail Bin Marjan had a cakewalk 15-5, 15-4, victory in ten minutes over Dick Mitchell and Carl Loveday. The Malayans were well on top throughout while the tired Americans did not make anv effort to stop the mounting score.

Marjan's devastating overheads and net placings were continuously cheered by the crowds. This match gave the Malayans a lead of three matches to one, at the end of the first day's play.

Exhibition Hockey At Baroda

BARODA, May 31, (PTI): The Indian Olympic Team scheduled to visit Helsinki (Finland) in July this year has agreed to play an exhibition match at Baroda next month, according to Mr. P. F. Kekobad, President of the Baroda Hockey Association. The date on which the match will be played will be announced later.

SATYAGRAHA FOR ANDHRA STATE

CUDDAPPAH, May 31 (UPI): Satyagraha for the achievement of Andhra State will begin at Bhimavaram on June 4. On that day, Mr. Bhupathiraju Mal and his wife Srimathi Bangaramma will picket the local Government offices in the morning.

Swami Sitaram who has been fasting for the past seven days looks cheerful, although he has lost some weight.

PRICES OF PAK DESSI COTTON

KARACHI, May 31 (PTI): The Pakistan Government tonight announced that they had decided to permit exports of DDessi cotton at prices below the prices fixed for purchase by the Cotton Board.

The press note said, "The Pakistan Government find that prices of Pakistan Dessi cotton are slightly higher than the world prices of such cotton. They have, therefore, decided to permit exporters to export Dessi cotton at prices below the prices fixed for purchase by the Cotton Board.

The Cotton Board, however, will continue to accept Dessi cotton at prices fixed under the "support."

Champion Of Malanism

CAPE TOWN, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): South African Finance Minister Nicholas Havenga told members of the diplomatic corps at a Union Day reception here today that the Afrikaner people had given evidence of their desire to lift up the non-European and had a proud record in this respect.

"But we cannot accept the doctrine of no racial discrimination and of political equality, he said. We are following a policy to preserve our white civilisation."

"Do not judge us too harshly. Many of the things you see and read about in our press are not unknown in your own countries."

Ambedkar On Larger National Interest

BOMBAY, May 31 (U P I): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Member of the Council of States and former Law Minister of India, said here tonight that he had kept the larger national interest in his mind and he would always work for the good of the country.

The Doctor who was speaking at a dinner given in his honour by the Principal of the Sidhartha College on the eve of his visit to the states, that he had the misfortune of differing with leaders of the country on almost all the issues, but emphasised that will all that, he would never betray his country or its people and he would continue to serve them. He also said that he would not, inspite of his differences with the party in power in his country, carry on any anti-Government campaign in a foreign country.

GLASS SHIPS

BONN, (PTI-Reuter): Two tourist steamers, with superstructure made almost entirely from glass, are to be put into operation on Lake Constance, South-West Germany, shortly, tourist officials said here.

Each steamer could carry 60 passengers.

EGYPT-SUDAN TALKS

Speculation About Compromise

ALEXANDRIA, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Egyptians and Sudanese "exchanged points of view in a very encouraging atmosphere" Egyptian Premier Hilaly Pasha reported today after his first meeting with a Sudanese delegation seeking complete independence for their country.

The leader of the delegation Mohammed Saleh Shengeiti, Speaker of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, said that he "marvelled at the atmosphere of understanding and goodwill that prevailed."

The talks which will continue tomorrow are aimed at reconciling differences between King Farouk's claim to be recognised as King of the Sudan and the Sudanese desire for self-determination.

No details of today's meeting were disclosed.

The Sudanese leader said: "When we reach an understanding we will submit the results of our discussions to responsible circles in Khartoum, and if they are approved we will then submit them to all parties in the Sudan."

The delegation who represent the Umma Party—the Sudan's main political group working for independence—are understood to have telephoned the Preceptor of the Party Sir Abdel Rahman-el-Mahdi Pasha at Khartoum after the meeting.

Sir Abdel is the spiritual head of the influential Mahdist religious sect of the Sudan.

There is increasing speculation here over one possible compromise that Sir Abdel may be appointed Viceroy in the Sudan with an autonomous Government in Khartoum.

SOCIALIST PRAJA PARTY

NEW DELHI, May 31: The KMPP-Socialist combine in Parliament will be known as the "Socialist Praja Party".

This decision was taken here tonight at a joint meeting of M.P's belonging to the two parties. The meeting was held at Acharya Kripalani's residence.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani will be the leader of the new party in the House of the People, while the leader in the Council of States will be Acharya Narendra Dev. At the joint meeting of the members of the party belonging to both the houses, Acharya Narendra Dev will preside.

The seventh of the spring series of atomic tests at the test site here is expected to be held on Sunday.

Troops will jump from the foxholes as soon as the bomb explodes.

State Labour Advisory Board Reconstituted

BOMBAY, Friday: The State Labour Advisory Board has been reconstituted by the Government of Bombay under the chairmanship of the Minister for Labour. The other members of the Board comprise representatives of consumers, of employers and of employees and officials.

CONSUMERS' REPRESENTATIVES: President or Secretary of each of the four Pradesh Congress Committees in the State; the Leader of the Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly; the President of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Women's Conference; Shrimati Lilavati D. Banker, M.L.A.; and Shri V. N. Purav.

EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVES: Two representatives each of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association; and one representative each of the Employers' Federation of India, the All-India Manufacturers' Organitation, the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Surat Chamber of Commerce, the Deccan Manufacturers Association and the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries.

EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATIVES: Five representatives each of the Hindi Mazdoor Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress; and one representative of the All-India Textile Technical and Supervisory Staff Federation, Bombay. Two others will be nominated by the Government.

OFFICIALS: The Secretaries to Government, Labour and Housing and Development Departments, the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Inspector of Factories the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration) and the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Welfare).

The Secretary to the Government, Labour and Housing Department, will act as Secretary of the Board.

NEW MINISTERS FARE WELL IN MAIDEN SHOW

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 3)

not exist. Authority is diffused, lines of authority are confused, staff services are insufficient. Consequently, responsibility and accountability are impaired. To remedy the situation is the first and essential step in the search for efficiency and economy. An energetic and unified executive is not a threat to free and responsible Government. Strength and unity in Government makes clear who is responsible for faults in administration and thus enable the Legislature to enforce accountability to the people."

Here is the crux of the problem. Sheltered behind the suffocating majority, the Ministers have forgotten their accountability to the tax-payer. Let me cite some instances. The failure of the Grow More Food Campaign has been accepted even by the Ministers concerned. And yet, like the Old Man River, it keeps on flowing and draining away the tax-payer's money. The futility of the Employment Exchange was pointed out by the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee. It continues and fresh justification is pleaded for its continuance.

There is the issue of accountability. Committees have been appointed on the Housing Factory and on some of the River Valley Projects, Senior Civil Servants have reported on the so-called jeep and grenade scandals. Auditor's Reports have disclosed the state of waste in Damodar Valley Project. That large amounts of public money have been wasted, has been disclosed. And yet people responsible for the waste of public money have not yet been suitably dealt with.

The Government appointed an Economy Committee with Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai as its Chairman. It made its report. The report is lying in some pigeon-hole in deep slumber. In the following year, the then Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai, talking on devaluation, said that India was living beyond her means. He laid out a six-point plan. It remained a plan. The Finance Secretary, Mr. K. R. K. Menon produced his economy plan. It also remained a plan. The Finance Minister thereafter explained why the Central Budget was incapable of economy. This fact was further admitted in the Explanatory Memorandum last February. The Finance Minister has held out faint hopes of economy, knowing full well that no economy is possible, so long as there is no Central authority to curb Ministerial imperialism.

MAJORITY FOR U.N.P

Ceylon Election Results

COLOMBO, May 31 (UPI-AFP): The United Nationalist Party, the party running the present Government, have gained an absolute majority in the general elections, having secured 54 seats in the house of representatives, the total strength of which is 101. This strength of 54 of the U.N.P. includes six nominated members. The result of one seat is yet to be declared.

The highlights of today's results is the defeat of the communist leader D. S. A. Wickremaseinghe by a United Nationalist Party candidate, and the victory of his English wife Doreen Wickrensinghe over an ex-senator Mr. C. Wijesnghe.

The latest partywise position in the house of representatives is

United Nationalist Party—54;
Freedom Party—9.
Trolskyites—9.
Communist Party—2.
Tamil Congress—4.
Labour—1.
Federalist—2.
Republican—1.
Bhudhist Republican—1.
Independents—11.

'RED' DEPUTATION TO RAJAJI

MADRAS, May 31 (UPI): A deputation consisting of Messrs Mohan Kumaramangalam, E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad and Manali Kandaswami, Communist leaders met the Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today and requested him to commute the death sentence passed by the session judge of Coimbatore on Mr. C. A. Balan a Communist trade union worker of Tiruppur.

Balan was sentenced on a charge of fatally stabbing labourer at Tiruppur on March 18, 1950. The Madras High Court confirmed the sentence and the Supreme Court rejected a petition for special leave to appeal preferred on behalf of the accused early this week.

U. S. HIGHWAYS' HOLIDAY TOLL

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPA): More than 100 persons were counted dead in highway crashes today, with the biggest crush of traffic yet to come in the holiday weekend. Altogether the nation counted 142 accidental deaths, 101 in traffic, 22 by drowning, five in airplane mishaps and 14 miscellaneous hazards.

U.S. To Lift Ban

WASHINGTON, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): The rigid ban approved by the Senate on United States aid to any other nation shipping strategic materials to the Soviet bloc is expected to be dropped or considerably modified within a week.

Mr. Henry Byroade, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, arrived at Athens on Saturday from Ankara for a three-day visit.

LIFT IRRIGATION IN KHANDESH

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 5)

irrigation project will not only prove successful, but usher in security and prosperity to the agriculturists benefiting from it and who need no longer live and languish on account of uncertain rains and vagaries of Nature.

WHAT COMMON MAN CAN ACHIEVE

The scheme should also constitute a source of inspiration to the agriculturists in the State, who are advantageously situated with proximity of rivers in the various districts. The smallest agriculturist can join in co-operative enterprise and subscribe to the share-capital of such projects either with his small savings or with voluntary labour.

The men of Fes, the small village in West Khandesh have demonstrated what can be achieved when they set their heart on improvement of their land with irrigation facilities, stand together with their enthusiasm and determination to achieve their object and make the fullest use of the facilities offered by the State in co-operative finance and other assistance.

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The Great Mesmerist and Zamindar, ELURU (W. G. Dt.) (S. India).

BRAZIL'S ENVOY TO INDIA

His Excellency Dr. Abelardo Bretanha Bueno do Prado presenting the Letter of Credence as the Ambassador of the United States of Brazil in India, to the President- Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi. Appearing behind him are: Shri K. P. S. Menon, Foreign Secretary and Shri I. S. Chopra, Chief of Protocol, Government of India.

Need For An All-India Bar Association

Setalvad's Address At Nasik Conference

NASIK, May 31 (PTI).

MR. M. C. SETALVAD, Attorney-General of India, dwelt here today on the need of an all-India organisation of the Bar.

"The united voice of men trained in the law, whether it be in reference to legislation by the State, or the Union law or to the administration of justice, or the conduct of the judiciary itself, cannot fail to mould and give a lead to public opinion and this will be a source of great usefulness to the country," he said.

Presiding over the Bombay State Lawyers' Conference, Mr. Setalvad said the advent of independence and the recent constitutional changes had done away with many distinctions and divisions, and the country, its courts, and its bar, were steadily assuming a homogeneous pattern. Measures had been taken to examine the feasibility of levelling up the distinctions which at present existed between legal practitioners in different parts of the country of putting them into or more common rolls, of forging a uniform standard of eligibility and of forming one or a series of organisations for their regulation and governance.

THE TRENDS

Those trends, Mr. Setalvad added, emphasised the necessity of a organisation embracing the whole bar of the country which could speak with authority on behalf of the profession and which, through various constituent smaller bodies, deliberate upon and pronounce its views on questions facing lawyers all over the country, not only in regard to the profession, but also in regard to the administration of justice, the scheme and pattern of legislation and the liberties of the citizen.

ORGANISATION

An organisation of lawyers on an all India basis was indispensable to a healthy and balanced growth of the profession and essential to enable the profession to play its just role in the development of the nation. It could also render valuable assistance to the proper administration of justice and to the performance of their legislative duties by state assemblies and Parliament, Mr. Setalvad said.

He however did not share the view that with more representative Bar councils and an All India Bar Council, which had been suggested, an official organisation of the Bar in India would be superfluous.

"Even if the anticipations in regard to the entrustment of increased functions to the Bar Council and the organisation of an All-India Bar Council come true, it has to be remembered that those Councils can perform only certain statutory functions such as the laying down of proper standards of legal education, the enrolment of members of the Bar and exercise disciplinary powers over them. These statutory bodies would never be in a position to deal with the numerous questions which may concern either the profession itself or the profession in the discharge of its duties and functions to the public and the country generally," he added.

28 DIE OF SUN STROKE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 31 (PTI): Twenty-eight persons died of sunstroke in Nagpur since May, when the first sunstroke death during this summer was reported, it is officially stated.

Four sunstroke deaths occurred at Bhandara, 40 miles from here on May 28, according to a report received here

During the last three days, the mercury has been regularly touching 115 degree, in Nagpur, the highest temperature recorded during this summer.

Ike Flies To U. S.

PARIS, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): General Eisenhower, former Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, left Paris by air today for the United States where he will campaign for Republican nomination for the presidency.

Mysore Congress Chief

BANGALORE, May 31 (PTI): Mr. H. C. Dasappa, former Finance Minister, Mysore, was unanimously elected President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee at its meeting held here today.

Women Outnumber Males In South India

Census Report Gives Figures Of Soaring Population

NEW DELHI, MAY 31 (SPL).

A BROAD ECONOMIC PICTURE OF INDIA IS GIVEN IN THE FINAL FIGURES OF 1951 CENSUS RELEASED TODAY BY MR. R. A. GOPALASWAMI, REGISTRAR-GENERAL AND CENSUS COMMISSIONER OF INDIA.

INDIA'S POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE FINAL FIGURES IS 356,829,485 REPRESENTING 12.5 PER CENT INCREASE IN TEN YEARS.

Classified by livelihood, this population falls into two broad categories—Agricultural 249,122,449 and non-agricultural 107,571,940.

The male population numbered 183,305,654 and females 173,523,831, a proportion of 947 females per 1,000 males.

The vast mass of figures collected during the census operations in March, 1951, is now being processed and tabulated by 25,000 temporary staff concentrated at 52 points covering 307 administrative districts.

GENERAL INCREASE

According to the final figures announced by Mr. Gopalaswamy, the growth of population was general all over India excepting in Punjab and the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

As compared with the 1941 figures, there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent in Punjab and 8.6 per cent in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

India has been divided into six zones: North, East, South, West Central and North-west.

The total population in Uttar Pradesh is 63,285,743 registering an increase of 11.2 per cent as the rate of increase was 10.8 per cent the total population being 90,080,297, East Zone including Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim.

In South India the overall growth of population was 15.3 per cent in ten years, while in Coorg alone the rate of increase was 30.5 percent.

MORE WOMEN

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE REGION IS ENUMERATED AS 75,600,804 THERE ARE 1,006 FEMALES IN MADRAS AND 1,008 IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN FOR EVERY THOUSAND MALES.

The total population in West India is placed as 40,661,115, Bombay State having a population of 35,956,150. The figures for Central India and North-West India are 52,267,959 and 34,972,597 respectively. The po-

(Continued on Page 15)

STALIN TO RETIRE?

Radio Free Europe's Report

MUNICH, Germany, May 31 (UPA): Radio Free Europe today announced it had received reports that Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's physicians had advised him to give up all posts "in order to improve his rapidly falling health."

A spokesman for the privately-financed United States-sponsored organization said the report, as received by RFE, stated flately that Soviet dictator had already decided to retire. The spokesman said the source of the report could not be revealed, nor its accuracy vouched for.

"It is in line with other material we have received, however, he said, and added: "If it did not have a certain degree of credibility" we would not have made it public."

He also cautioned, however, hat the report might have been "planted" by Communists or others seeking to sow confusion.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

WAI, (Dist. Satara), May 31 (H. S.): The wellknown Marathi cine artist Mr. Baburao Pendharkar met with a serious motour accident last night, while he was driving in his car through Khandala pass, near Wai. Mr. M. G. Khire, a pleader from Poona, was also accompanying him in the same car. Both of them were removed to Wai Mission Hospital, for medical treatment. It is reported today that the condition of both of them is improving.

BIG BLOW TO FRENCH REDS

Police Occupy Party Headquarters

PARIS, May 31 (PTI-Reuter).

THE French Government today struck its strongest blow since 1939 against the Communist Party, now accused of plotting a new "direct action" campaign to provoke violence and bloodshed in France.

Five-hundred steel-helmeted police cordoned off the French Communist Party's headquarters in Paris this morning.

Smoking chimneys of the building, which had all its windows closed, suggested that Communists inside were getting rid of documents.

Several other party buildings had been raided by police during the night.

This morning three watchmen locked the main entrance of the six-storey party headquarters building when about a dozen police vans drove up.

The Communist Party organ "L'Humanite" today called for further demonstrations for the release of Party Secretary, Jacques Duclos, arrested after Wednesday's rioting against the arrival of Gen. Matthew Ridgway.

Twelve Communists were hustled out of the building and driven to police headquarters, while piles of seized documents were loaded in a waiting lorry.

Other places raided according to the Ministry of the Interior, were the headquarters of the Seine Federation of the Party, the "Peace Partisans", the Communist Sports Organisation and the Seine at Oise District Party.

M. Duclos and M. Andre Stil, editor of the Communist newspaper "L'Humanite" and more than 150 other Communists have been charged.

At the "Peace Partisans" Headquarters the police found smouldering ashes from burned papers.

The police left a guard of about 100 men around the building.

NEXT RED LEADER

Veteran Communist leader Andre Marty is expected to be in charge of the new Communist offensive now that Jacques Duclos is in prison.

M. Marty, a veteran of the Black Sea mutiny of 1917 and the International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War, is generally regarded as one of the most uncompromising French Communist leaders.

Don-Volga 'Sangam' Links Baltic And Black Sea

MOSCOW, May 31 (UPA).

A CENTURY-OLD Russian dream was fulfilled today, when Don river waters were released into a newly-built canal and rushed eastward to join those of the Volga, thereby linking two of Russia's great rivers and forming part of an immense waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

This was the first completed of five postwar construction projects termed "the great edifices of Communism." The meeting of the waters was reported to have occurred in the Krunsno-Armeisk area. The blasing of the canal began before the war but was interrupted during the German invasion, and was resumed in 1947. The navigable canal extends 101 kilometers across the steppes from Stalingrad to Kalach.

The canal will enable small sea-going vessels to ply between the Baltic, the White Sea, the Caspian, the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea.

According to the plan, the Aral Sea will form part of this system by 1957 when the world's longest canal, called the "main trunk canal", will bring the Aral and Amu Darya waters 100 kilometers away to the Caspian.

The canal includes 13 sluices and a large number of pumping stations, bridges and wharves. West of Kalach, midway to Rotov, the Volga-Don waters from the "Tsimliansk Reservoir", with a capacity of 12,600,000,000 cubic meters with a concrete dam 500 metres long. Simultaneously with the canal the Russians completed the construction of the Tsimliansk power plant with a planned capacity of 160,000 KW.

A system of small ancillary canals will irrigate 100,000 hectares of steppe land in 1952 and the figure is scheduled to increase to 750,000 hectares in the next four years as 100 distributing installations are built.

REFUGEES LIVING ON JACKFRUITS

KARIMGANJ, May 31: Refugee families in the Duhalia and Maijgoan colonies of the Karimganj subdivision are living on jackfruits because they cannot afford to buy rice. A jackfruit weighing ten seers sells for eight annas. The present hardship suffered by the refugees is reported to be due to the stoppage of ration supplies to the colonies, although some rice and dal had been collected by the subdivisional officer and non-officials and distributed to the refugees as a relief measure.

RECEPTION TO RADHAKRISHNAN

Dr. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, addressing the nominated members of the Council of States and citizens of Delhi on Friday at a reception arranged to the new members.

Next Congress Session In Hyderabad

WORKING COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PEPSU & TRAVANCORE

NEW DELHI, MAY 31 (UPI).

THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING TODAY FIXED HYDERABAD (DECCAN) AS THE VENUE OF THE NEXT PLENARY SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1952, INSTEAD OF IN UTKAL AS WAS TENTATIVELY DECIDED UPON AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE A.I.C.C. IN CALCUTTA EARLIER THIS YEAR.

The Working Committee further decided to hold the next session of the All-India Congress Committee at Indore in August, 1952.

The Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have been authorised ..by the Committee to fix the dates for the plenary session as well as the next meeting of the A.I.C.C.

The Congress Working Committee which met here at 3-30 p.m. today at the residence of the Prime Minister dispersed at 7 p.m. after meeting for three hours. The Committee will meet again tomorrow at 9 a.m. at the Prime Minister's residence.

Besides regular members of the Working Committee, fifteen special invitees were present, prominent among them being Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. B. G. Kher, Dr. K. N. Katju, Sri Nijalingappa, Sri Jagjiwan Ram, Sri H. K. Mahatab Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

The Committee, it is stated, held general discussions on various issues concerning reorganisation of the Congress.

KERALA CONGRESS AFFAIRS

According to PTI, Congress affairs in Travancore-Cochin and Pepsu and other connected matters also came up for discussion before the Committee as also the question of including Mount Abu within the jurisdiction of the Gujerat or Rajasthan Pradesh Congress Committee. A final decision on the last matter is likely to be taken after the Bombay Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai comes here on Monday and discusses the subject.

Other decisions taken at today's meeting included the bifurcation of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee into the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee, having jurisdiction over Malabar District of Madras State, and the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee having jurisdiction over the Travancore-Cochin State. The Committee also decided to allocate the active membership fee among the various Congress Committees on the same basis as the primary membership fee.

SOLUTION FOR PEPSU

The action taken by the Congress Legislative Party in Travancore-Cochin State in admitting the members of the Travancore-Tamilnad Congress into the party and the expansion of the Cabinet to include one of them was "reported to the Committee."

As regards Pepsu, Congress leaders from Pepsu are in Delhi and they are holding discussion with the office-bearers of the Congress, if a solution is arrived at, then the Pepsu P. C. C. will elect an executive committee, representing all sections of opinion, afresh. Otherwise, the question of setting up an 'ad hoc' committee may have to be considered.

The members of the Committee who attended today's session were: Mr. Nehru, Maulana Azad, Messrs. P. D. Tandan, Govind Vallabh Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Pratap Singh Kairon, Maniklal Varma, Kamraja Nadar, Sanjiva Reddy, U. S. Mallayya, B. S. Hirey and Gulzarilal Nanda. Messrs. Morarji Desai and Muniswamy Pillai were absent while Mr. Shankarrao Deo has resigned from the Committee.

The special invitees who attended the session were: Dr. K. N. Katju, Dr. Syud Mahmud, Messrs. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Harekrushna Mehtab, B. C. Roy, Jagjiwan Ram, Satyanarain Sinha, Khandubhai Desai, Atulya Ghosh, Nijalingappa, Sampurnanand, U. N. Dhebar and Seth Govind Das.

Police Officers Involved In Bhupat Case

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

Mr. Ashraf Khan, Sub-Inspector of police in Amreli district was suspended on the charge of harbouring notorious dacoits, Bhupat and Devayat in his house for four days, it is learnt here. Investigations is going on regarding five other police officers including two high police officers who were alleged to be involved in this case. Their arrests are expected to be made at any moment. Those who were released in Amreli were rearrested it is learnt. One Gopalsingh was arrested by Amreli police from Rajkot on the charge of harbouring Bhupat and his gang in Trakunda village.

NEPAL CABINET RESHUFFLE

One Minister To Be Left Out

KHATMANDU, May 31 (PTI): A Cabinet reshuffle is expected to be the first upshot of the Nepali Congress annual session which met for the first time on Nepalese soil in Janakpore town this week, according to well informed sources.

Prime Minister Mr. M. P. Koirala returned to the capital yesterday from the session with a mandate from the delegates to remove Mr. Bhadrakali Misra, Communication Minister, from the government. Mr. Misra, who walked out of the closed session of delegates on May 25 and formed a new party of rebel Nepali Congressmen, has been expelled from the party.

He joined the Nepali Congress a few days before the Rana-Nepali Congress Coalition Cabinet was sworn in February 1951.

Ahmedabad Goes To Polls Today

AHMEDABAD, May 31 (PTI).

AFTER witnessing a month-long hectic electioneering campaign by the Congress and the Communists, the electorate of the double-member State Assembly constituency, Ahmedabad 6 and 7 will go to polls for the second time in the last six months for a bye-election, tomorrow morning.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, and Mr. Dinkar Mehta, Gujarat Communist leader, are engaged in a straight contest for the Assembly seat which fell vacant on account of the resignation of Mr. Somnath Dave, who resigned his Assembly seat following his election to the Council of States.

This constituency has an electorate of 1,07,000 spread over almost one-fourth area of the city. Eighty-eight polling booths to be manned by a staff of 400 have been set up for the predominantly working class electorate of the constituency.

Bombay M.L.As Call To Citizens

MOBILISE AGAINST FOOD SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"THE SATYAGRAHA PLANNED BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS A MERE STUNT. WE ARE PASSING THROUGH A CRITICAL SITUATION WHICH DEMANDS THE WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION OF THE PUBLIC TO GROW MORE FOOD, THUS MINIMISING IMPORTS FROM ABROAD, AND CONSEQUENTLY REDUCING THE COST OF THE FOOD GRAINS. PEOPLE IN ENGLAND PRACTISED AUSTERITY WHEN PASSING THROUGH SIMILAR DIFFICULT DAYS. THE POONA SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT WHICH HAS PROVED A NUISANCE VALUE IS A WARNING TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

"We hope practical minded people of Bombay would not lend support to the misguided activities of the Socialist Party and spoil the healthy atmosphere required for careful consideration of the situation." Thus runs the appeal of nine M.L.A.s to the Bombay public.

The signatories include (Mrs.) Lilavati Banker, E. Bandukwala, N. N. Kailas, N. Salivatiswaran, S. L. Silam, Mohamed Taher, Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Gen. Secretary, Bombay Legislature Congress Party V. R. Tulla, and P. V. Gillespie.

In the course of the appeal, they state:

"It is with profound regret that we learn of the efforts of the Socialist Party of India to start a "Satyagraha campaign" on June 1st in the city of Bombay by marching in batches to the various foodgrains shops in the City. This is an ill-advised and ill-timed move arising out of incorrect reading of the situation. The high prices of foodgrains in India today is entirely due to the high cost paid by the Government for foodgrains imported from abroad. The food situation in the country cannot be solved by protest meetings and processions. It can be solved only by increasing the production of foodgrains. Actually during the year under review 1950-51, production of foodgrains has increased by 14 lakhs of tons. But this has been offset by drought in Rayalaseema and other areas. The food shortage is a long term problem and can be solved only by dint of hard work in the fields to increase our agricultural production.

FOOD DEFICITS

Bombay has always been a deficit province. Imports were available in large quantities in the past at competitive rates. But today because of the world shortage of foodgrains, there have been difficulties in obtaining foodgrains and because of the world scarcity, we have to pay high prices. The Civil Supplies Minister Bombay has already explained that food subsidy would cost the Government several crores which the State could not afford. The Bombay Government have already taken up with the Government of India the case of Bombay.

Money saved on the food subsidy would be utilised for starting more irrigation schemes to increase the food production. It saves the State from further taxation. Money spent on food subsidy would deprive the State of the funds for further irrigation.

DR. AMBEDKAR AGAINST IT

No Toeing The Line With Socialist Satyagraha

BOMBAY, May 31 (UPI): Dr. Ambedkar, the Scheduled Castes leader, is understood to have advised the Bombay Scheduled Castes Federation, against participating in the Socialist-sponsored food Satyagraha to be launched from June 1.

While the doctor is stated to be bitterly critical of the Government in its handling of the food problem, he seems to have impressed on his followers in Bombay that they, deeded as they are to their principle of democracy, should stick to democratic and constitutional methods in their protests against a democratically constituted government, however reactionary it might be.

Dr. Ambedkar is credited with the view that in case the Congress Government was found riding rough-shod over popular wishes, the electorates had the right to throw them out in the next general elecions, coming after five years, and till then they should continue to carry on their agitation thrcugh constitutional channels.

The Bombay State scheduled castes federation is meeting tomorrow to consider the Socialist Satyagraha in the light of the advice tendered by their leader Dr. Ambedkar.

Socialist Satyagraha Today

BOMBAY, May 31 (UPI): The first batch of Socialist satyagrahis will offer satyagraha in Bombay against the increase in food prices on Junst 1, 1952, under the leadership of Shri M. Harris. The volunteers will start from Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 5-00 p.m., the Socialist Party officer announced today.

Communist Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday

Addressing a labour rally at Chowpatti this evening under the auspices of the United Strike Committee, comprising eight political parties and 54 trade unions, Communist leader S. S. Mirajkar asked the people to make the strike called for June 6 as successful as the Poona Satyagraha.

He appealed to the Socialist Party to support the strike.

Mr. Mirajkar told the thousand odd workers gathered at Chowpatti that since the Congress Government had come into power, it had fired its first shot by raising the prices of foodgrains. He told the people not to submit meekly to the situation created but to stand up and fight for its rights.

PATIL CONDEMNS PROPOSED FOOD SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B. P. C. C. Chief S. K. Patil today counselled patience to the citizens of Bombay in voicing discontent over removal of food subsidy as the Socialist Party began giving final touches to its "symbolic" satyagraha scheduled for tomorrow evening.

Mr. Patil asked the people to "understand and appreciate" the complicated situatio nand "not allow themselves to be used for any political propaganda of this or that party."

In a statement issued this morning, the BPCC President said the agitation over the increase in food prices was threatening to take an undesirable and "unseemly" turn due to the "unfortunate" decision of the Socialist Party to start "what they call Satyagraha from June 1."

The Communists, Mr. Patil said, were threatening to call a general strike because "they did not want to lag behind their Socialist brethren."

FOOLISH WAY

The solution of the situation, which Mr. Patil said, was "not as simple as it is made to appear," must take a little time. "It is foolish to expect to force the hands of the Government by a direct action such as the leftist groups contemplate."

Mr. Patil assured the BPCC's co-operation in "doing everything possible to get the hardship of the people relieved" and said that precipitate action could not help the situation. "On the contrary, it is bound to aggravate it," he added. Mr. Patil said that the Committee agreed with the Finance Minister on the "reasonableness of the withdrawal of the subsidy in the larger interest of our national economy" but had insisted on the gradualness of such withdrawal. The Committee, he said, had also insisted on finding "alternative remedies to alleviate the hardship of the persons affected, particularly those who are not in a position to bear that hardship."

Mr. Patil asserted that he had "not the smallest doubt" that both the Central and the State Governments will do everything possible to minimise the hardship."

The leftists demonstration, he said, smacked of political exploitation of an adversity and was highly uncalled for in view of the sympathetic attitude which the Government, both Central and of the State, had expressed from time to time.

29 Arrests In Poona

POONA, May 31 (PTI): The twenty-ninth batch of Socialist Satyagrahis, comprising of seven men and two women, was taken into custody by the police today bringing the number of agitators under the Socialist campaign so far arrested to 390.

Fifty-eight persons have so far courted arrest from Junnur in Poona district.

A conference of representatives of the People's Front will meet here to discuss the next step of their campaign, while over 150 volunteers of the Front have so far been arrested for defying the Collector's ban under Sec. 144.

The City Magistrate convicted and sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment 10 Socialists who were arrested yesterday.

Arrests At Jalgon

JALGAON, May 31 (H.S.): Sixteen Satyagrahis, including a woman Municipal Councillor from Faizpur, Shrimati Sindhubai Choudhary, were arrested today for participating in the satyagraha campaign carried on in protest against increased food prices.

The report further adds that till now 132 satyagrahis were arrested here, out of which 2 were released immediately because they were 'minor' satyagrahis. All the rest have been sentenced to 15 days' simple imprisonment.

Murder And Dacoity

SERAMPORE, May 31 (PTI): Dacoits murdered a householder and decamped with cash and ornaments when they raided a house, this morning near Dwarbaini railway station in the jurisdiction of Polpa station in the Hooghly district, it was learnt here today.

SOCIALISTS TO DEFY AHMEDABAD BAN

AHMEDABAD, May 31 (PTI): Mr. Liladhar Bhatt, Secretary, the Ahmedabad Socialist Party said here yesterday that the Socialists "will defy the ban on processions in connection with the agitation against the rise in foodgrain prices on June second".

About sixty persons had already been enlisted for the proposed satyagraha, Mr. Bhatt added

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad had banned from Thursday all processions in connection with the agitation against the rise in foodgrain's prices.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC IN KARWAR

KARWAR, May 31 (PTI): A family planning clinic, the first of its kind in the district, was declared open by Dr. B. D. Telang at Karwar, on Wednesday. The clinic is being run by the Karwar Municipality.

The clinic will be conducted for a forthnight, according to present arrangements.

Mrs. Nirmalabai B. Desai, who will be in charge of the clinic, detailed the different methods of family planning and said that a small and well-planned family would lead to an improvement in the standard of living and in the general health of future generation of Indians.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF STATES COUNCIL

Mr. S. Y. K. Rao Elected

NEW DELHI, May 31, (PTI): Mr. S. Y. Krishnamoorty Rao (Congress-Mysore) was today declared elected Deputy Chairman of the Council of States. His name was proposed by Mr. B. G. Kher and seconded by Mr. Amolakh Chand. There was only one dissentient voice from the Communist benches against the motion.

The Council of States adjourned today till July 14, 1952.

VATICAN BAN ON ANDRE GIDE'S BOOKS

VATICAN CITY, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): All the works of eminent French author Andre Gide were today placed on the 'index" of books forbidden to Catholics by the Vatican's Holy Office.

The Holy Office ban on Gide came five days after its prohibition of all books by the best-selling Italian author Alberto Moravia.

Entry of a book on the index makes it a sin for any Roman Catholic to read it.

There are now over 5,000 books on the Index of the Holy Office, the Church's supreme tribunal in matters of faith and morals. They include all the works of Voltaire and Bannunzie.

U. P. Backs Ceylon Indians' Stand

LUCKNOW, May 31 (PTI): The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly today unanimously passed a Socialist-sponsored resolution expressing the sympathies of the House towards the legitimate demands of the Indians in Ceylon and congratulating them for their peaceful satyagraha.

The House also passed three bills and adjourned 'sine die'.

Canada has refused to sign a United Nations treaty to provide tariff-free trade in books and other cultural items.

T. B. RESEARCH IN MADRAS

WHO Proposal

MADRAS, May 31 (PTI): The World Health Organisation has suggested to the Madras Government the opening of a tuberculosis centre in the city to train personel and surgical experts.

Instead of opening a new centre the WHO has suggested the conversion of a tuberculosis institute in the city into a centre of higher Tuberculosis Research at which medical personnel may also be trained.

Dr. Mahlar of the WHO had discussion in this connection with the State Public Health Minister Mr. A. B. Shetty at the Secretariat today.

He is understood to have told the Minister that the WHO will give necessary equipment and technical personnel to run the centre. The maintenance of the centre will, however, be the responsibility of the State government.

Mr. Shetty told pressmen that the Madras Government would duly examine the suggestion of the WHO.

FOREIGN TRAVEL REGULATIONS

Protest Against Compulsory Vaccination

A draft of a new International Sanitary Convention regulations is now being considered by the Governments participating in the World Health Organization, among them India. If accepted in the present form, these regulations will impose as a travel requirement vaccination and inoculation on everyone entering a country without exception.

"Health administrations" are assuming extraordinary powers over the liberties of peoples every where despite such facts as that (1) the British Ministry of Health and other countries' statistics show that "thoroughly" and "recently vaccinated" servicemen have been the cause of smallpox outbreaks; (2) that the majority of victims in the recent shocking epidemics in Italy and Japan were "thoroughly" and "recently vaccinated" persons; (3) that vaccination undergone by travellers has already caused some serious illnesses and even deaths.

A petition to the Indian Government has been formulated by citizens objecting to vaccination and inoculations being imposed as a travel requirement and urging that a clause be introduced in the Regulations exempting from these operations all who have conscientious or religious objections or who hold a medical certificate stating that their health would be injured by them.

If those who object to being forced to choose between vaccination and giving up travel and who want to protest against this attempt of "health administrations" to violate the natural rights of healthy people over their own bodies, will write promptly to: P. O. B. 6157, Malabar Hill P.O., Bombay, a copy of the petition will be sent for their perusal and signature.

Deal To 'Rebel' Minister

KATHMANDU, May 31 (PTI): Mr. M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, today directed rebel Nepali Congress Minister, Mr. Bhadrakali Misra, not to attend to his official work and not to attend Cabinet meetings until further instructions.

Elections to the Municipal Councils in the Madras State including the City Corporation will be held in the latter half of the current year, it is officially learnt.

Stop Press

HIGH DENOMINATION BANK NOTES

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI): All high denomination bank notes in respect of which claims for exchange value have been refused and all high denomination notes received by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank other than those for exchange, shall be retained by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank as the case may be under a new rule notified today.

JOINT CONSULTATIONS ON INDO-PAK ISSUES

Both U.N. Envoys Summoned To Washington

NEW YORK, May 31 (PTI).

UNITED States Ambassadors to India and Pakistan will be back in this country soon for what newspaper accounts describe as possible joint consultations in Washington on the situation in the Indian sub-continent, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI Special Correspondent.

Mr. Chester Bowles is arriving here by sea on June 2 and the U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Avra M. Warren is expected to reach Washington about the same time.

Mr. Bowles is expected to enter hospital for a minor ailment, but experts believe concurrent visits of two Ambassadors to the capital would be utilised by the State Department for a new and co-ordinated study of political and economic policies not only concerning the two countries but also areas adjacent to them.

Both the Ambassadors are expected to report on common problems such as Kashmir, utilisation of Indus basin water resources and U.S. economic aid to the sub-continent as a whole.

Observers thought that Mr. Warren in particular would bring a case for stepping up assistance to Pakistan, in the light of the impact on her agricultural economy of decline in commodity prices, particularly cotton and jute.

TUNISIAN ISSUE

Mr. Warren is also expected to advise his Government on the tempo of official and public feeling in Pakistan on Tunisia, Dr. Frank Graham's mediation regarding Kashmir and inter-relationship between different aid programmes if U.S. policy was to derive maximum benefit from them.

Apart from Dr. Graham's talks with Indian and Pakistan delegations at the U. N. Headquarters, another series of joint talks are going on in Washington on a different issue between the two countries. Those talks are being held under the auspices of the International Bank and concern loan requests by India and Pakistan for multi-purpose river projects based on what are considered mutually contradictory claims on the Indus system.

The Government of India reportedly made it clear in Washington that so far as the Bank talks are concerned they could have no relationship whatsoever with any other question such as Kashmir and that in particular no political colouration of discussions would be permitted.

The International Civil Aviation Organisation will begin hearings in Montreal on June 12 of India's complaint that Pakistan was refusing to give Indian civilian airplanes direct access to Afghanistan over Pakistan territory.

RAJASTHAN WANTS 60 CRORES

Plea To Planning Commission

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI):— Mr. G. D. Somani, member, House of the People in a memorandum to the Planning Commission has stressed the need for giving topmost priority in the Five-Year plan to the development of Rajasthan.

Complaining that Rajasthan "has not only a lamb's shareat the hands of the Commission", Mr. Somani says: "The allocation made to that State is very inadequate even on absolute basis and extremely inadequate considering its size, population and area."

"In my opinion, at least Rs. 60 crores should be given to Rajasthan which may be suitably divided under different items in consultation with the State Government."

A batch of six Flight Cadets of No. 1 Meteorological Officers' Course was commissioned at an impressive ceremony at No. 3 Air Force Academy, I.A.F., Coimbatore Saturday morning.

No Nepal Envoy To China

KATHMANDU, May 31 (PTI)—Prime Minister Mr. M. P. Koirala's foreign policy of the closest relations with India won an overwhelming vote of approval at the Nepali Congress session on May 27 at Janakpore.

The session rejected amendments to the party's manifesto which proposed immediate establishment of diplomatic relations with China.

Mr. Koirala said China was not Nepal's neighbour in the same sense as India. The two countries, Nepal and China, had no contiguous border.

Mr. Koirala said Nepal would not stand any interference from north or south.

'We are confident that India, which has suffered the tortures of imperialism, cannot have designs on our territorial integrity."

Speaking on the proposed Indian loan to Nepal, he said that either they had to go for loans and technical assistance, or they had to stall their progress.

The money accumulated during the Rana regime was heaped up in Canadian and American banks and was not available for the country in which it was amassed. Such loans would have no political strings.

As for new Embassies, Nepal had refused the United States' request for an Embassy in Kathmandu.

Delhi's Oldest Man Garlands President

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad was garlanded by the oldest man and woman of Delhi State at a reception given in his honour on his election as President by citizens of the State today.

114-year-old Mr. Lal Chand and 106-year-old Shrimati Radha Devi went up the dias with faltering steps to the President and garlanded him. The President got up from his chair and accepted the garlands with folded hands, amidst cheers from the audience.

Escaped To Pakistan

SECUNDERABAD, May 31 (UPI).

Mr. Aziz Ahmed, managing director of the National Food Products, is reported to have escaped to Pakistan.

A case is pending against Ahmed in the magistrate's court for alleged violation of the essential supplies act.

The Custodian of the Evacuee Property, Hyderabad, it is learnt, is assessing the property left behind by Ahmed in India.

GERMAN FIREMEN BARRED

Explosion In Kaiser Wilhelm Institute

BERLIN, Moy 31 (PTI-Reuter): The United States security officers barred German fire-brigades from entering the building after an explosion today in West Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Research Institute, formerly Hitler's atomic research station.

A professor was seriously injured and another scientist slightly injured, according to unofficial reports.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCE MINISTER FOR KOREA

Reds Reject Offer Of Recess In Truce Talks

LONDON, May 31 (PTI-Reuter).

FIELD MARSHAL EARL ALEXANDER, Britain's Defence Minister, is expected to leave London for Japan and Korea about the end of next week, an authoritative source said here today.

The Field Marshal is expected to be away from London for about a fortnight or three weeks.

HITCH OVER TRANSFER OF P.O.W.S

TOKYO, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Communist truce negotiators at Pan Mun Jon today accused the Allies of provoking prisoner of war incidents to delay a Korean armistice and "prepare the ground for an extension of the war".

Maj.-Gen. William Harrison, chief United Nations delegate, retorted that except for Communist stubborness an exchange of prisoners would already have started.

Today's talks lasted 35 minutes during which the Communists were again asked to agree to a recess until they had an answer to the Allied armistice proposals. But they refused and another session was arranged for tommorrow.

RED STRENGTH

At the Eighth Army Headquarters Gen. James A. Van Fleet estimated that the Communists had at least two and half times the United Nations' strength of combat troops but said they had fewer tanks and these were not as capable as Allied tanks.

On the battlefied itself a powerful combined force of Allied tanks and infantry roamed behind the Communist lines on the western front for nine hours systematically destroying defence positions.

American 'Sabre' jets early today shot down two Communist jets, while escorting Allied fighter bombers attacking railway lines in north-west Korea.

United States naval officers earlier today denied a North Korean claim that Communist shore batteries at the east coast port of Wonsan had sunk an American destroyer and damaged another.

S. KOREAN CHARGE

PUSAN, May 31 (PTI-Reuter). The South Korean Government today protested to the United Nations Command in Tokyo for alleged "interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Korea".

The Government declared that Pusan radio had carried a story of a plot to overthrow the South Korean Government but had said that members of the Assembly, whose arrest the President Syngman Rhee had ordered, were not concerned with the plot.

Dr. Rhee's Public Information Officers had said the members of the Assembly had been connected with a plot against the South Korean Government.

South Korean military police today arrested another member of the National Assembly, bringing the total arrested to 12.

American sources said that United Nations Commander, Gen. Mark Clark had sent an officer from Tokyo to Pusan to investigate the South Korean charge.

The charge was contained in a letter to Gen. Clark from Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tad, which said that a United Nations official working for a Pusan Radio station had on May 27 "interfered with Korean internal affairs by broadcasting false information".

Attached to the letter, wos a copy of an alleged "apology" from the official.

INFILTRATION

Maj.-Gen. Won Young Duk, administering Martial Law under President Syngman Rhee's orders said today he had discovered that more than 100 armed guerillas had infiltrated into Pusan since last Sunday.

The National Assembly today reserved their decision to accept or refuse the resignation of Vice-President Lim Soo who said he no longer wished to be associated with President Syngman Rhee's "corrupt and fascistic bureaucracy".

KOJE ISLAND: Canadian infantry on Koje Island will join the other Commonwealth Division company, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, in guarding Compound 66, it was anncunced on Saturday.

BRITON SAYS GERM WARFARE IS TRUE

LONDON, May 31 (UPI-AFP): Welsh miner Frank Hayward who has just returned from a visit to Communist China today stated that with seven other British trade unionists had seen proofs of use of bacterial bombs by USA in Korea and Northern China.

Mr. Hayward who was addressing a press conference admitted he had not brought back any tangible proofs but said he had seen bombs containing bacteria and microbe-impregnated insects. He had also heard recording of statements made by American prisoners of war in which he said they confessed using bacteria.

Peking Radio Quotes Red Dean

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio yesterday quoted Dr Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, now on a visit to Peking, as saying he found 'most damning' the Communist 'evidence of Allied germ warfare in Korea.'

The broadcast heard here quoted him as referring to 'this diabolical thing, something to make an Englishman ashamed to be associated with."

WALKOUT IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY

PATNA, May 31 (PTI): Over 60 opposition members including independents staged a walk out from the Bihar Assembly this morning in protest against what they described as denial of opportunity to speak on the budget.

Today is the seventh day of the general debate on the Bihar budget. The opposition members walked out after a ruling given by Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Deputy Speaker who was in the chair, to the effect that members would not be allowed to speak for more than seven minutes in view of large number of intending speakers on the list and short time available as the Assembly was to adjourn at one p.m.

130 ARRESTS FOR RED RIOTS

TOKYO, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Japanese police arrested 130 people after yesterday's Communist-led riots, national Police Headquarters announced today.

More than 20 police were injured in demonstrations throughout the country. Police in Tokyo shot and killed two demonstrators and a third died in hospital today.

Cement Workers On Strike

TIRUNELVELI, May 31 (PTI): About 300 workers of the India Cement Factory at Talaiuthu near here struck work yesterday and took out a procession along the main road of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. The strike is said to be a sequel to the alleged dismissal of an employee, who the management state, is an office-bearer of the Communist-sponsored Cement Workers' Union.

The Delhi Union of Journalists at its General Body meeting Saturday elected three delegates to the Federal Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. They are Mr. S. A. Sastri, Mr. J. P. Chaturvedi and Mr T. Fernandes.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MALES IN S. INDIA

(Continueud from Page 12)

pulation of Delhi State is 1,744,072.

Over 82.8 per cent of India's population reside in rural areas. People in rural areas numoer 295,004,271 and in urban areas 61,825,214.

THICKEST

The northern plains region and peninsular hills and plateau regions are the most thickly populated areas, 247 million out of 356 million concentrating in these regions alone.

CLASSIFICATION

A novel feature of the census is economic classification of the people by livelihood categories and classes. The entire population of the country is divided into two broad livelihood categories namely agricultural and non-agricultural. Each category is divided into four classes.

The agricultural class in India is placed as 249,122,449 and non-agricultural 107,571,940. The heads under which the agricultural class is sub-divided are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, numbering roughly 167.3 million, cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents numbering 31.5 million, cultivating labourers and their dependents numbering 44.7 million, and non-cultivating owners of land receiving agricultural rent and their dependents numbering 5.2 million.

The non-agricultural population is classified under four heads: People and their dependents having livelihood on production other than cultivation (37.6M) on commerce (21.2M) on transport (5.6M) and other services and miscellaneous sources (42.8M.)

REPORT BY YEAR END

Different procedure is likely to be adopted in regard to the publication of census reports this time.

It is proposed to publish district census handbooks for all the 307 districts which will contain extracts from the village statistics. Thirty of such reports have already been prepared and it is expected that by the end of the year all the publications will be completed.

At the State level, each State will publish its own report containing general population tables, economic tables, social and cultural tables and sample tables. The general and economic tables will contain summary figures of population of districts and administrative subdivision, and their economic classifications.

In order to check up the accuracy of the reports, conclusions on the basis of sample study of one in every ten of the enumeration papers will also be published. Such study is intended to collect materials regarding age, literacy etc.

In States like Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin and Bihar, there will be an additional publication relating to fertility. It is stated that about eighteen million married women in these states had been questioned as to when they were married, and how many children they had and when was their first child born. Certain States are expected to publish statistics about unemployment.

The Central Census report will deal with the population growth in thirty years and will present a clear economic picture of India in relation to the growth of population and growth of cultivation. It will also contain materials about literacy, education, Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the general economic condition of the people.

ARAB NATIONS WANT NO RED CREED

CAIRO, May 31 (PTI): Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, said here today the Arab Nations will "never adopt Communism as a religion".

But he added: "There is no harm on Arab friendship for Russia, if she shows sympathy for the Arab cause".

REDS KIDNAP 43 WEST GERMANS

Trouble About Berlin Enclaves

BERLIN, May 31 (UPA).

WEST Berlin police reported Communist East German police invaded the British sector of Berlin today and kidnapped all the 43 inhabitants of an isolated border district.

The district, known as Buerger Ablage, contains 30 houses, mostly summer cottages and shacks. It is on the Havel Lake, north-west of Berlin proper, and forms a West Berlin "island" extending 300 yards into the Soviet zone of Germany. Although it can be approached from West Berlin only by a footpath running through the Soviet Zone, West Berlin police said the district was regarded as belonging administratively to the West and was shown that way on city maps.

'End Interference' Call To Reds

BERLIN, May 31 (PTI-Reuter).—Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Commander-in-Chief of American Armed Forces in Europe, today told the Soviet Military Command in Germany that he "insisted" on Russia ending interference with American military police patrols on the autobahn linking Berlin with the West.

In a note to Gen. Vassily Chuikov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet occupation forces, Gen. Handy asked for action "without delay" to end the Soviet ban on "normal routine military operations of my forces."

The note was delivered as West Berliners were under East German police orders to pull out of three riverside enclaves inside the Soviet zone by midnight and 200 West Berliners in another enclave heard they would be cut off from the West from midnight.

Jivraj Mehta's Plea To Social Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, today appealed for support of social workers in implementing prohibition more effectively.

He said no social reform could succeed without the co-operation of social workers.

Dr. Mehta was presiding over a joint meeting of Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District Prohibition Committee at the Secretariat today.

CONGRESS MAJORITY REDUCED TO 11

In West Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, May 31 (PTI).—The Opposition parties and Independents reduced the Congress overall majority in the West Bengal Legislative Council to eleven, winning three of the four seats, results of which were declared on Saturday.

The 51-member house now consists of Congress 27, Opposition parties and Independents 15 and Nominated 9.

In one of the keenest contests, Prof. Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya (Teachers' Democratic Front), who had been supported by the Communists, defeated Prof. Satish Chandra Ghosh (Congress) in the Calcutta Graduates' Constituency by 4,163 votes to 3,871. Mr. Ghosh is a former Registrar of Calcutta University.

As reported yesterday, Messrs. P. C. Sen and K. P. Mookherjee, two of the seven members of Dr. Roy's 13-man Cabinet, who had been unseated in the election to the State Assembly, have been elected to the Legislative Council from two Local Authorities constituencies.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Member of Parliament, was on Friday unanimously elected President of the Punjab State Congress.

UNION OF FRONTIER STATES

Pak Move

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 31: The possibilities of forming a union of the Frontier States are engaging the attention of the Central authorities concerned.

It was gathered in official quarters in Karachi yesterday that the Central Government is prepared and willing to "assist" the Frontier States in forming a union.

But it was emphasised in these quarters that the Central Government does not want to force or super-impose a union.

EXPRESSED WISH

The Government would take action, it was stated, only on the expressed wish and desire of the rulers and people of the States concerned as they did in the case of the Baluchistan States.

The wish and desire has not yet been expressed in a "concrete" form, it was added.

The four States are: Swat, Dir, Chitral and Amb, and are contiguous to each other. Chitral is biggest of them in area.

Extradition Question

KARACHI'S APPEAL AGAINST INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 31: The Government of Pakistan are considering to prefer an appeal against India before the International Court of Justice at Hague on the question of latter's extradition agreements with 22 member-countries of the British Commonwealth.

This is a sequel to the recent non-bailable warrant issued by a Delhi Magistrate for the arrest of Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, Pakistan's High Commissioner in Australia, as also Britain's handing over Hyderabad (Deccan) Industrialist Mr. Mubarak Ali Ahmed to India some time ago.

Pakistan's contention in this respect is that since these agreements were entered upon by the former British Government of undivided India, these could be said to be operative only after being ratified by the UNO. Now since the Government of India have not yet got them ratified by the UNO, these agreements could be said to be violating the International Law. Accordingly, Pakistan's Foreign Ministry is at present busy collecting higher legal opinions on this question and as soon as these are received the International Court of Justice will be moved to declare the agreements as null and void.

Tragedy Follows S.S.C. Success

POONA, May 31 (H. S.): According to a report reaching here from Phaltan, a young man, who passed recently in the S. S. C. examination, met with an accident in Adarki tunnel, while he was travelling by train. On reading the result of the S.S.C. examination, he had started for his father-in-law's house to inform his relatives about his success. This young man who was married some ten months back, died on the spot, as he fell down from the moving train, the report further adds.

Radical Change In Rail System

SHASTRI ASSURES IN PARLIAMENT

Policy On Issue Of Regrouping

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI)

THE Railway Minister, Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, said today that within the resources at the command of the railways he would "go to the farthest limits to bring about a radical change in the existing conditions of third class passengers." The railway would have to give "top priority" to this problem, he added.

Mr. Shastri was replying to the two-day debate on the railway budget in the Council of States.

On regrouping, he appealed to members to await the verdict on the implementation of the plan and said: "If public interest demands it, I will not hesitate to get the railway regrouping scheme re-examined and do what is in the best interests of the railways as well as the public."

JANATA TRAINS

The suggestions for running more Janata trains and providing sleeping coaches for third class passengers, he assured, the Council, would receive his "earnest consideration." The question of restoring return and weekend tickets would be considered after some time when the coaching stock position improved.

The abolition of all classes in railways, suggested by Mr. B. G. Kher was "an ideal worth pursuing" but he did not want to take any hasty step in a new direction.

LOCOMOTIVES, PRIORITY

While it was true that India had to depend on foreign countries at present for her locomotives, high priority had been given to the manufacture of locomotives and components within the country and it was hoped to become self-sufficient in the matter of locomotives within the next few years.

Mr. Shastri said that the guarantee about non-transfer without consent of the employee, only applied to the Eastern and North-Eastern Zones and not to the other zones. Government had, however, given an assurance to see that there would be a minimum of transfers in other zones. The difference in treatment was only due to the fact that there had been controversy in regard to the Eastern and North-Eastern zones whereas there had been general agreement over the other ones.

ONE-SIDED

Mr. Shastri characterised the criticism of the Communist Party members as "one sided, highly exaggerated and absolutely incorrect." He would like to congratulate Mr. Ranga for the "constructive approach to the problem and the suggestions made by him."

The railway were doing their best to improve the coaching position. During the last four years 1,800 coaches had been added and thirteen hundred more had been ordered. On a rough calculation, a sum of about rupees six to seven crores a year was being spent on passenger amenities.

This included the new railway coaches commissioned in accordance with the standards prescribed. Cost of amenity works for various small stations amounted to nearly Rs. 1.24 crores. Railway Passenger Amenities Committees were also being formed on each railway to advise the railways regarding amenities to passengers.

MAJOR PLAN

The Railway Minister said that the restoration of dismantled railways was "one of the major plans of this year's programme." He hoped that during the next five years, dismantled lines which were really essential and useful would be restored.

Mr. Guruswamy had referred to "leakage of revenue" by pilferage and ticketless travel. "There is no doubt," Mr. Shastri said, "that greater efforts will have to be made to stop them altogether. This will not be an easy task but we have to fight the evil with vigour and strength."

The new scheme of administration evolved would enable a general manager to easily administer zones of greater route mileage. From April 1, 1951, the Railway Board had assumed, in the various directorates, a special function for furnishing technical guidance to the railway administrations and different heads of the departments of railways would now correspond directly with the Railway Board in a number of matters. This would give adequate relief to general managers particularly in the dipsosal of technical day to day operational matters.

Several regional offices had been opened within the divisions and existing experiencel staff had been put there. The general manager would have a supervisory charge over the regional offices.

THIRD-CLASS PASSENGERS

The position in regard to third-class passengers had considerably improved since the last war, but "still much remains to be done and the conditions are far from satisfactory.

It might take time but he had no doubt in his mind that nationalised railways should give "top priority to this problem: even from self interest their first job is to cater to the needs of those who are their main financiers."

Mr. Kher's ideal of abolishing all classes was worth pursuing, though he did not want to take any hasty step in that direction. But he had no doubt that with the introduction of the air conditioned coaches, there was hardly any need for first class coaches. While he did not want to express any opinion definitely just at present. He felt that the abolition of first class was a matter which should be considered by railway authorities at the earliest.

NEGOTIATING BODY

As regards the setting up of a permanent tribunal, after discussions with the All India railwaymen's Federation, a negotiating machinery had been set up. Recognised branch unions would now deal with divisional officers, the head offices of each union with the genearl manager and the two federations with the Railway Board. Matters of all India importance like scales of pay and allowances would only be discussed between the Federation and the Board. Where no agreement could be reached, the matter would be referred to ad hoc tribunals which would be composed of an equal number of representatives of labour and the Railway Board with a neutral chairman. Government reserved its right to accept, modify or reject the tribunal's decisions, if they considered it necessary in the exercise of their powers as a Government, as separate from its position as employer. The machinery had only been set up in January this year and there had been so far no occasion to refer any matter to the tribunal.

DISCIPLINARY RULES

As regards setting up a tribunal to deal with punishments, after discussion with the Federation it had been agreed to liberalise the disciplinary rules to the extent that any third-class employee, dismissed or removed from service, would have a right to ask for revision by the general manager, who, before giving his decision would consult the railway rates tribunal. The machinery had been set into motion only on May 1, 1952 and it was too early for any change to be made.

As regards medical facilities, the railways had decided to establish two T. B. sanatoria with 300 beds for treating T. B. patients.

Pakistanis Lift Cattle From Jammu Village

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI): Armed raiders from Pakistan-held territory lifted 20 head of cattle from a village, 5-1/2 miles north of Ranbirsinghpura on the Jammu-Pakistan border in the early hours of May 26. The raiders were chased by an Indian patrol, which recovered 16 of the cattle.

On the same day, armed Pakistani civilians, supported by police lifted 40 head of cattle from Gakharal, about 5 miles south of Akhnur, also in Jammu. The news reached the nearest Indian post some three hours after and a patrol was at once sent out but could recover only one head of cattle.

It is understood a protest is being lodged in this connection with the United Nations Observers in Kashmir

TARIFF BILL GOES BACK TO LOWER HOUSE

NEW DELHI, May 31 (PTI).

THE Council of States, after a two and half hour debate today returned the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill to the House of the People without making any recommendations.

The bill grants protection to certain industries like zip fasterers.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta (Communist-West Bengal) said the purpose of protection should be to prevent foreigners from exercising a hold on the nation's economy. He cited examples of foreign concerns starting companies in India in partnership with Indians under the name "India limited" and taking the benefit of protection.

Mr. Kailash Biharilal (Congress-Bihar) pleaded for protection to the Bhagalpur tussore industry.

Pandit Shyam Sunder Narain Tankha (Congress-U.P.) opposed protection to the zip industry and suggested it should be given only to industries which are essential for the life of the community.

Mr. C. G. K. Reddy (Socialist-Mysore) said that industries should be protected, only if they could contribute to the progress of the country's economy.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Mr. Pydah Venkatanarayana (KMPP-Madras) opposed preferential treatment to British goods while Mr. Kishenchand (Socialist-Hyderabad) said foreign capital should be allowed to come in only on certain conditions.

Mr. B. K. P. Sinha (Congress-Bihar) urged co-ordination between the Import Control Department and the Department that granted protection.

Replying to the debate the Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, said that in a mixed economy it was for the private enterprise to adjust production on the basis of demand. Government could not do it. As regards the Bihar tassur industry, the industry should place its viewpoint before the Tariff Commission.

The Minister said that like all ordinary consumer industries, it was given protection because it provided some employment.

IMPORT CONTROL

—Mr. Krishnamachari was opposed to the use of the import control machinery for protection purposes and said that import controls should be used solely from the point of view of balance of payment. The idea of setting up a tariff commission was to remove protection from mere executive action and pressure.

Mr. Bhupesh Gupta's arguments were not relavent in the context of what was happening in the world today. Mr. Gupta was not averse to the foreign interests coming in. He would only be too happy if the Government of India permitted concerns to be started by certain countries with whom she was friendly.

Mr. Khishnamachari said "If I allow foreign capital to help the industrialisation of his help the it is far less dangerous that allowing foreign manufacured ideas getting currency in this country. It is less dangerous than Conminform doctrines being put in words and publicised in this country'.'

The Council also passed after a debate the Displaced Persons Claims (Amendment) Bill as adopted by the House of the People.

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, said he fully shared the view that there should not be any avoidable delay in the settlement of compensation and that the compensation should be on as liberal basis as possible.

TRADE DEFICIT

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Commerce and Industry Minister, said in the Council of States this morning that trade deficit in a particular month taken away from the context of trade over a long period often revealed a picture which had no bearing on the reality of the situation.

Mr. Krishnamachari, who was making a statement on the adverse balance of payments position for April, said that as the Finance Minister stated in the House of the People the other day, Government did sometimes plan for a deficit. It did not, however, mean that the deficit for the whole period of the year would be of the same magnitude. Even if it were so, foreign exchange with the country was adequate enough to cover any contingency. In the course of seven months after April the position might definitely improve, other things being equal, he said.

Damodar Valley Budget

NEW DELHI, May 31 (UPI): Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, on behalf of Mr. G. L. Nanda, Planning Minister, laid a copy of the first report for 1950-51, and the budget estimates for the year 1952-53 in respect of the Damodar Valley Corporation, on the table of the Council of States.

Undiplomatic Talk Causes A Walk Out

HYDE PARK, (New York), May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Russian, Polish and Czech United Nations delegates strode from the Roosevelt grave site yesterday when Mr. W. Averell Harriman criticised "a former ally turned traitor" during a Memorial Day service.

The six delegates to the Economic and Social Council had arrived late for the service, one of many held to commemorate American dead of all wars.

They were standing in the rear of the hedge enclosed rose garden when the Mutual Security Administrator asserted: "It has not been easy to keep bright the principles of Franklin Roosevelt since he died."

Then he added: "In the international field a former ally which we had helped save from destruction, in order that it might join in destroying Nazi tyranny, turned traitor to the cause of peace and international good faith and promoted even more terrible tyranny of its own. The foundations of a permanent peace which it endorsed at San Francisco began to break into pieces."

Logical End Of Bhoodan Yagna

SHANKAR RAO DEO'S ADDRESS

HYDERABAD, May 31 (PTI): Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, General Secretary of the Sarvodaya Samaj, said here today that equitable distribution of land in the country could be achieved within five years from now if bhoodan yagna was carried to its logical end.

He was addressing a conference of the workers of the various political organisations including Socialists at the Gandhi Bhavan this morning.

At the beginning of the conference a message from Acharya Viroba Bhave was read out.

Mr. Deo said that land did not belong to any particular individual or individuals but to God or to his representatives the People, as a whole. This being so, there should be social justice he said.

He hoped that Hyderabad which led the rest of the country by the inauguration of the yagna would also lead other states in the donation and distribution of lands. He said that the Shivapuri conference had fixed a quota of 1.5 lakhs acres for Hyderabad and hoped that this would be achieved.

LANDLORDS' GESTURE

PATIALA, May 31 (PTI): Seventeen landlords of PEPSU announced at a kisan conference at Mansa recently their intention to distribute seventy thousand bighas of their land among the occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will without any compensation.

The announcement was made in the presence of Sardar Dara Singh, Agriculture Minister PEPSU.

The conference was presided over by the Communist leader Sardar Jagir Singh Joga.

Community Projects In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, May 31 (PTI): Work is expected to commence shortly on two community projects in Travancore-Cochin—one in Kunnathuao-Chalakudi area in the north and the other in Neyyattinkara-Vilavancode area in the south.

According to the basic plans laid out by the Government of India, agriculture is to receive the first priority in the development scheme but so far as Travancore-Cochin is concerned, it is necessary to shift the emphasis to industrial development, states an official announcement in this connection.

SOLVING DANG ISSUE

AHMEDABAD, May 31 (PTI): Mr. Datta Deshmukh, MLA, and leader of the Kamdar Kisan Party said here that the problems like those of Dang and Bombay could be easily settled through democratic verdict.

Mr. Deshmukh who was addressing an election meeting of Mr. Dinkar Mehta, the Gujarat Communist leader who is opposing Mr. Morarji Desai in a Bombay Assembly bye-election added that the "basic demand" of the formation of the linguistic provinces should be settled first before solving such problems as that of Dang.

25 STUDENTS SUSPENDED

ITHACA, (New York), May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Cornell University yesterday suspended for a year 25 students who seized a university radio station on Wednesday night and broadcast fake reports that London and Marseilles were being bombed by "Russian type planes."

Ten masked students had entered the student operated university radio station on Wednesday and controlled the station for eight minutes after overpowering three student staff members.

The other fifteen students said later they had also taken part.

The Salem Municipal Council has decided to request the Madras Government to start a Mineral Research Institute and Laboratory at Salem for the exploitation and development of mineral resources in the District.

B.P. Koirala Attacks "Disruptionists"

PATNA, May 3 (PTI).

MR. BISESHWAR PRASAD KOIRALA, newly elected President of the Nepali Congress, said here yesterday that the walk out of Mr. Bhadrakali Misra, Nepal's Communication Minister, from the conference held at Janakpur last week "highlighted a long standing move of disruptionists and anti-national elements in our political life to weaken the country and prevent integration and stability after the great political upheaval."

Mr. Koirala in a statement issued here on the conference said: "The Nepali Congress, has a history of struggle for democracy after the elimination of the Ranas, its chapter of direct struggle is over. We now sit down to devise ways to build up the country both from the economic and political point of view. Reconstruction of Nepal is on the map now. First on the priority list is agrarian reform. The conference paid special attention to the problems of land reforms with a view to speedy liquidation of feudal classes that exploit the tillers. The mood of the delegates was definitely leftist.

RECONSTRUCTION

"So far as industrialisation is concerned our policy is to encourage capital, particularly indigenous. Unhampered growth of capital for the purpose of industrialisation will be our policy.

"In the interest of stability and normal functioning of democracy the conference called for Constituent Assembly without loss of time.

Decentralised administration with particular reference to village and district panchayats has been recommended to the Government which is now busy organising the administration from the very bottom.

"On the whole," Mr. Koirala concluded "the conference emphasised two points—national cohesion and economic reconstruction."

HARASSMENT BY POLICE

Hyderabad M.L.A's Complaint

SECUNDERABAD, May 31, (UPI): Srimati Arutla Kamaladevi, PDF member of the State Assembly, today requested teh Speaker of the state Assembly to appointed a committee to investigate into an incident which involved her on May 27 when her car was stopped at Kondapole police camp while she was returning home after addressing a public meeting.

She, along with seven of her comrades, were stopped by the police at 9 p.m. and detained in the car for five hours, she alleged.

In a communication to the Speaker, she alleged that the police threatened her that she would be shot at if she got down from the car. She also charged that the police did not behave well towards her.

CONGRESSMAN RESIGNS

KOLHAPUR, May 31 (PTI): Mr. G. G. Jadhav, Editor, Pudhari, has resigned his primary membership of the Congress.

He said that he intended to do social work without aligning himself with any political party.

League Government Criticised

KARACHI, May 31 (PTI): "A weak and timid Muslim League Ministry is responsible for the bungling in Kashmir", said Mr. Sheik Mujibac Rahman Acting General Secretary of the East Pakistan Awami Muslim League, addressing a press conference here today.

In a spirited attack against the Pakistan Government he said: "The Government have not been able to do anything about Kashmir in five years. I can tell you with confidence that Kashmir cannot be won under the weak and worthless leadership of the present Government."

The United States Defence Department has ordered 32,000 million dollars worth of weapons, supplies, construction and expansion of existing production facilities during the first ten months of the present fiscal year.

LIMITED POWERS TO NEPAL ADVISORY BODY

KALIMPONG, May 31 (UPI): The newly formed Advisory Council of Nepal will have scope and jurisdiction over taking decisions in all matters with four exceptions relating to the administration of the country, according to a communique of the ministry of parliamentary affairs, Nepal.

The communique states that this Advisory Council, formed to act just like the Legislative Assembly of other countries, has given a larger number of people an opportunity in running the administration of the country. The Council has been empowered to take decisions on all matters of country's administration save and excepting: (1) those matters, the decision of which may curtain Nepal's friendly relations with foreign countries; (2) matters relating to personal behaviour of the King of Nepal and his family members; (3) those matters, the publicity of which may result in harm to the country, such as movement of forces etc., and (4) taking no confidence motion against the Ministry in general and any Minister in particular.

The communique further says that the King can refuse to give consent to any bill passed by the Council, for the reconsideration of the members any bill for properly amending it in the way the King recommends.

Further, the King can pass orders declaring that a bill or an act has been duly passed even if the same is refused by the Council. This the King can do if he thinks it proper for the good of the country.

WITHHOLD ASSENT

Torch Commando's Plea To Governor-General

JOHANNESBURG, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): The war veterans Torch Commando has petitioned the South African Governor-General Dr. Ernest Jansen to withhold his assent to the High Court of Parliament Bill.

The petition was presented to Dr. Jansen on May 14 and released for publication by the Commando yesterday when it became known that the High Court of Parliament Bill had passed through all its stages in both Houses of Parliament.

The bill was introduced by Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, after the invalidation by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Separate Representation of Coloured Voters Act passed last year.

NO NATURAL JUSTICE

The petition said the bill violated the principles of natural justice because it made the political party the judge in its own cause.

It also violated the spirit of the South Africa Act and ignored the valid procedure laid down in the act.

Asking the Governor-General to withhold his assent, the petitioners said the bill caused grave fear and apprehension among the South African people, who were jealous of their rights and privileges and strongly resented any step which might infringe on them.

Loss of protection of equal language rights the disqualification of voters of certain racial groups and fear of smaller European racial groups of reprisals in the form of political discrimination were pleaded in the petition.

The petition said the bill broke the foundations of the Union of South Africa and opened the way for the dissolution of the Union.

CROP COMPETITION FORTNIGHT

Begins Today

NEW DELHI, May 31.

In pursuance of Central Government's advice, the State Governments have agreed to organise two Crop Competition Fortnights every year—one from December 1 to 14 immediately before the rabi sowings, and the other from June 1 to 14, before kharif sowings.

The Crop Competition Fortnight for the coming kharif will accordingly be held from tomorrow, June 1. Twenty-two States have agreed to participate in the crop competitions during 1952-53. The crops selected for the competitions are: paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, jowar and potatoes.

The production of potatoes in the crop competition areas in U. P. increased from 250 maunds to 687 maunds per acre and wheat registered an increase from about twelve maunds to about sixty maunds per acre. Similarly, the yield of paddy in West Bengal in the crop competition areas increased from 18 maunds to 73 maunds per acre.

CONDITIONS

The scheme of crop competition envisages a network of competitions from village level upwards to the State and All-India level. It is estimated that there are five lakh villages in this country. If on an average, 20 persons per village per crop participate in the crop competitions with at least one acre of land each, which is the minimum for eligibility, there will be about two crore acres of land brought under the two competitions. If each acre gives an extra yield of about five maunds, the total extra yield will be ten crore maunds. It has been worked out that about thirty-seven lakh tons of cereals can be added to the country's food production in the year.

In addition to prizes awarded in the crop competitions at village, mandal, district and State levels, the Government of India have announced six all India prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to farmers who get the highest yield in paddy, wheat, jowar gram, bajra and potatoes.

Passing-Out Parades At N. D. Academy

NEW DELHI, May 31: For the first time in the history of the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, 14 cadets drawn from the National Cadet Corps and trained at the Academy will be granted Regular Commissions at the 9th passing-out parade of the Military Wing of the Academy on June 7, 1952.

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, the Defence Minister, will take the salute.

Government have decided to reserve 10 per cent or a maximum of 35 vacancies each year at the National Defence Academy for N. C. C. cadets. The fourteen cadets from the NCC who will be receiving Commissions have had only one year's training at the Academy as compared to two years for direct-entry cadets. But they have already put in at least three years service in the NCC and have qualified in the Part C Certificate Examination.

STRIKE IN BRITAIN'S ATOM PLANT

HARWELL, (England), May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Fifty electricians and their mates at Britain's atomic research establishment here struck yesterday a few hours after their Communist led union had called for a strike of 40,000 provincial members.

The Harwell men, employed by a contractor on the wiring of new building at the giant atomic plant, gave only three hours notice of their stoppage.

Eighty electricians on the Ministry of Supply payroll at Harwell did not join the strike.

CZECH DEPUTY PREMIER SUSPENDED

VIENNA, May 31 (PTI-Reuter): Czech President Klement Gottwald has suspended Dr Jak Sevcik, Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Department for Physical Culture from his official duties, Prague Radio said yesterday.

Red Absconder Sentenced

CALCUTTA, May 31 (PTI): A Howrah Magistrate yesterday sentenced Satya Malik, a Communist absconder, to four month's rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rioting.

The prosecution alleged that Malik along with four others had asked a villager to be a member of the Communist Party and on the later's refusal to do so, he was assaulted. The present accused having absconded, his associates were convicted and sentenced to three months R. I. each. Malik was arrested recently when the police searched his house and recovered some articles alleged to have been looted in a dacoity case.

Victoria Driver On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday: A police constable on duty at Null Bazar yesterday noticed a twelve-year old boy driving a hack victoria and got suspicious. He stopped the vehicle and questioned the boy.

The constable found the old driver of the vehicle sitting inside it in a suspicious manner. When the constable asked him a few questions it transpired that the driver was hiding a small box, on opening which he found it to contain jewellery worth Rs. 2,000.

This was how the driver obtained the small box: a passenger Dattatreya Pandurang Chothey, who had alighted earlier during the day at Bori Bunder from a mail train engaged the victoria. He placed his trunk with the driver. He alighted at Fanaswadi, paid the fare and went way with the trunk, not knowing that during the journey between Bori Bunder and Fanaswadi the trunk had been tampered with and the box containing jewellery had been removed.

The driver has been arrested.

Prisoners Saw Their Way To Freedom

COLUMBIA, (Ohio), May 31 (UPA): Eight prisoners, two of them murderers, overpowered a guard and sawed their way to freedom from the historic Ohio Penitentiary on Friday night.

Four of the prisoners were recaptured shortly after the break. The remaining four appeared to have made a clean getaway from the walled prison.

The escapees overpowered the guard as he was making his rounds in a second-floor dormitory housing 140 of the 4,600 inmates in the crowded prison. They bound the guard with tape, sawed an inch hole through a two-inch thick bar in a door leading from the dormitory and then scaled down the wall with the aid of a drain pipe.

FINANCIER ASSAULTED

ZOMBAY, Saturday: A wealthy Maharashtrian, described as a financier to certian firms in Bombay was assaulted by two unknown persons in his flat at Charni Road yesterday morning Charni Road yesterday morning, police reported today.

It is stated that Rao Saheb Gangadhar Rao Bagde came to Bombay a few days ago and was staying in one of the flats in the occupation of an Advertising Agency at Charni Road. Last morning the Rao Saheb locked the flat and went out for a walk.

On his return, he found the lock broken and two intruders inside the flat. He questioned them. Thereupon one of the strangers is reported to have pounced upon the gentleman and assaulted him while the other whipped out a knife from his pocket and inflicted some injuries on his arm. They then ran away.

Rao Saheb Bagde was treated in the hospital for minor injuries sustained by him.

Nothing was stolen.

NINE LIQUOR RAIDS: MANY ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay Prohibition Police carried out nine raids in Greater Bombay yesterday and seized illicit liquor and other contraband worth Rs. 5,000. Several persons were arrested in this connection.

MOTHER'S APPEAL TO REDS

TOKYO, May 31 (UPA): The mother of Kunji Hashimoto yesterday tearfully appealed to Communist leaders not to use her son's death three years ago as an excuse for more violence like the riots on Friday in which two persons were killed.

Mrs. Kura Hashimoto, 62, has been getting financial help occasionally from the Communists who have made the anniversary of her son's death on May 30, 1949, the occasion for annual demonstrations.

"I'm getting tired of it," she told reporters. "However, every time they bring money they make me listen to things I don't want to hear....They're making Kunji's death the reason for their demonstrations. I wish they would leave him alone."

Renovation Of Temples

MADRAS, May 31 (PTI): Small temples in Madras State, most of them now in a decadent condition, will be renovated if a plan sponsored by the Hindu Religious Endowments Minister, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, is implemented.

The Minister said that he proposed to create "renovation funds" in each district.

Temple administrations with surplus income would be asked to contribute to the fund liberally.

Its proceeds would be utilised for repairing small temples and providing for their upkeep in the district.

Managements of big temples would also be asked to set apart a portion of the temple income for opening schools and humanitarian institutions like hospitals, sanatoria and orphanages.

The Minister told newsmen that the object of the plan was to utilise surplus income of big temples for preserving ancient temple art and giving succour to the suffering sections of humanity.

Support To Students' Demand

AHMEDABAD, May 31 (UPI): The struggle started by the students union of the Government College here against the recent increase in the college tuition fees has received full support from Mr. Pariksmit Dholakia, organiser of the National Union of Students of India, Bombay state.

KITE THREAD EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Joint Chief Controller of Exports announced yesterday that the export of kite thread (manja) will henceforth be licensed freely for export to all permissible destinations.

28 Arrested In Indore

INDORE, May 31 (PTI): Twenty-eight persons — all mill workers have been rounded up so far by the Indore City Police for defying Section 144 Cr. P.C. which was promulgated on May 28 following demonstrations in the city by workers.

The order which will remain in force till June 3.

Water Quarrel Leads To Death Of One

JUBBULPORE, May 31 (PTI): One person is reported to have died and two seriously injured as a result of a clash over water between some men and women in a village in Balaghat district, according to information received here.

Kamani Firm Official Stabbed

INDORE, May 31 (UPI): Mr. Karam Chandani, regional officer in Madhya Bharat of the Kamani Engineering Company, sole agents in India of the Ferguson tractors, was stabbed here last night by an ex-employee of the Company, who was dismissed only a fortnight ago, and seriously injured.

The victim received a number of injuries on his person and was removed to M. T. Hospital where he was given blood transfusion. His condition is reported to be serious.

The assailant immediately after attacking his victim surrendered to police with the dagger in his hand.

Shares Close Steady

STEELS FIRM, TEXTILES QUIET

BOMBAY, May 31.

Steel section at the Bombay Stock Exchange continued to maintain its buoyant tone today and prices were firm at higher levels absorbing most of the selling pressure. In view of the forthcoming dividend in Tata Steel Deferred and Tata Ordinary, which is expected to be higher this year it is believed in knowledgeable quarters that there is enough scope for a substantial rise in the prices of both these scrips.

Textiles on the other hand were quietly steady with moderate business and fluctuations moving within a narrow range. The quotations are almost unchanged.

The miscellaneous Industrials are slowly looking up in the absence of any unfavourable international advices. The general tone was steady.

Banks and Insurance were steady, with a slightly upward trend.

Securities were better off, the three per cent Conversion Loan for 1986 being quoted higher at Rs. 82-14.

The market kept up a steady trend throughout and closed quiet with Tata Steel Deferred finishing at Rs. 1752-8 and Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 378-12.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	378	12	0
Kohinoor (6) (Ex-Div.)	280	8	0
Century (1)	238	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	255	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	183	0	0
Simplex Mills (6)	161	0	0
New Great Eastern (12-8)	171	0	0
Indore (4)	90	0	0
Gokak (14)	216	0	0
Swan (25)	345	0	0
Finlay Mills (20)	256	0	0
Morarji (7)	173	12	0
Edward (15)	240	0	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	0	0
I. United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	10	0
I United Defd. (0-12-0)	1	15	6
Madhusudan (5)	101	4	0
Podar (9)	130	0	0
Khatau (14)	170	10	0
Standard (20)	248	12	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	58	12	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	333	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1752	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	130	8	0
Indian Iron (1)	23	14	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	18	15	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	170	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Belapur (14)	218	0	0
Burma (27-8)	412	8	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) XD	45	8	0
Scindia Steam	13	12	0
Pre. Construction (4) (Ex-Div.)	83	0	0
Tata Chemical	10	6	0
Tata Oil (1-8)	36	8	0
Br. India Corpn. (0-12)	9	2	6
Indian Copper (0-48)	2	10	6
Wimco (11) (Ex. Div.)	211	4	0
Alcock (17-8)	298	2	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	137	8	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1305	0	0
Tata Power (25)	1415	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	54	0	0
Phoenix (10)	121	4	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	105	0	0
Colaba (4)	78	12	0
New City (15)	176	4	0
Minerva (6)	105	0	0
Bradbury (100)	631	4	0
Bharat (2)	23	8	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (4)	135	0	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	10	0
Dawn (2)	59	12	0
Laxmi (12-8)	560	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	170	0	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	19	8	0
Hindustan Mills (40)		....	
Tata Mills (2)	51	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	142	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	26	12	0
New Union Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	137	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	41	4	0
Berar	285	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	113	2	0
Ahmedabad New	87	12	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	127	8	0
Broach (0-5)	6	3	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	4	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	132	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1765	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	432	8	0
Central	66	4	0
Central New (2)	67	12	0
Bank of India (4)	156	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	14	0
Baroda (3-8)	112	4	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	8	0
United Com. (2) XD	34	12	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	13	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4527	12	0
Empire (10)	439	0	0
New India (2)	44	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	2	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	0	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G (1)	15	0	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	15	0	0
All-India General	3	8	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	12	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	24	8	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	166	4	0
Burma Petrol	1	0	6
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (1)	24	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	235	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
India Invest. Trust (4)	71	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	47	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	108	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	142	0	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	55	12	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	79	8	0
Digvijay Cement	77	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) X D	9	1	3
Polson	103	4	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	12	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1110	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1202	8	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	115	9	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	245	0	0
Central India (7-8)	530	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	255	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	8	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	102	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	0	0
Pre Con 1st	101	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	95	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	4	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)		.....	
Tata Chemical (8)	121	4	0
Jupiter	8	0	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedbad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusuduan	12	0	0
Khatau	81	8	8
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	75	8	0
Hume Pipe	84	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	93	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	90	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 31.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled steady today with fluctuations moving within a narrow range, in both the metals.

Forward silver started at Rs. 157-14 and after gradually advancing upto Rs. 158-6 reacted to Rs. 157-10 in the absence of any bull support.

Ready silver was quoted four annas downward.

Forward gold gained eight annas an initial buying after opening at Rs. 88-14. On renewed profit taking at the higher level, the metal was again quiet at its opening level.

Ready gold fetched Rs. 1-12 more. Sovereign was steady at Rs. 63-12.

The market closed steady at the following quotations:—

Forward Silver	Rs.	158	5	0
Ready Silver		158	4	0
Forward Gold		89	7	0
Ready Gold		90	12	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 31: The local Produce Market was quiet today with very little business passing. Castor-seeds May delivery was steady at Rs. 138 after opening around Rs. 139. Groundnuts and linseed were steady.

Following were the quotations:

GROUNDNUTS:			
Bold Ready	29	4	0
Coromandal ready	30	0	0
Khandesh quality	30	4	0
Groundnut ex-mill	48	0	0
Groundnut Oil Rly. Receipts	15	4	0
June Receipts	15	0	0
LINSEEDS:			
Bold ready delivery	26	4	0
Satna small ready	24	0	0
Linseed Oil Ready	15	12	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Forward May delivery	138	0	0
Ready Madras quality	28	0	0
Oil First Pressure	18	4	0
Oil Commercial	15	0	0

Hong Kong Exchange

HONG KONG, May 30 (UPA): Following were today's closing quotations:

HK dol. 6.5425 per US dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.5725 per US dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.95 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 303.25 for Chinese Tael of gold.

Amsterdam Stocks

Public and professionals were largely withdrawing to long week end, and activitf was very small. Industrials were mostly easier, including Royal Dutch. Philips were steadier. Estates were virtually unchanged with Delhi Tobacco hardening slightly. Shippers were again showing widespread small losses. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 550.

IMPORT LICENSES FOR JULY-DEC. 1952

Centre's Policy Announced

NEW DELHI, May 31.

THE procedure to be followed for the grant of licences to importers during July-December 1952 has been announced in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated May 29, 1952.

The general basis for the grant of licences during July-December 1952 to different classes of importers will be the same as it was in the period January-June 1952 subject to certain modifications.

As far as established importers are concerned the basic period for the grant of quota licences to such importers will remain the same as in January-June 1952 except that imports made in the financial year 1951-52 may also be counted as basic year's imports.

Those firms who propose to claim quotas on the basis of their imports during 1951-52 are required to apply to the Import Trade Controller concerned along with necessary documents for the grant of quota certificates by June 30, 1952.

PROCEDURE

It will no longer be necessary for established importers to produce evidence of a second year's import when they claim an import licence on the basis of licences already granted in January-June 1952 or on the basis of valid quota certificates previously granted. Such evidence regarding imports in at least two financial years since April, 1946 will be required only if the firm concerned is claiming quotas for the first time or claiming a revision of its existing quota certificate

QUOTAS

In the period January-June 1952 an opportunity was given to importers of goods from countries trade with which was interrupted during the last year, to claim quotas based to on prewar imports from these countries. Claims made under the scheme will be fully examined and where these are accepted quota certificates will be given if they have not been already granted. It has however been decided that new claims on the ground of imports made before the war will not be entertained hereafter unless the item in question is one for which there was no quota during January-June 1952.

ACTUAL USERS

As regards items to be licensed to actual users, applications will only be entertained if the factory or industrial undertaking for which the raw material is required engages a minimum of 50 workers. Licences for raw materials and consumable stores shown as licensable.. to actual users will nomally be granted to meet six months' consumption. The licensing authority may make such reduction in this as he may think fit after taking into account the stocks already held by the applicant, the level of indigenous production and the quantum of imports allowed through ordinary trade channels. In the case of spare parts and other non-consumable stores, applications should be for meeting demands which are expected to arise over a period of six months.

SOLE AGENTS

Applications received during January-June 1952 from firms claiming licences as sole agents showed a considerable misunderstanding as to the scope of the scheme and regarding the items which are considered to be sufficiently essential to warrant the grant of licences to sole agents. During July-December 1952 all items for which sole agents may apply as such will be clearly indicated in the policy statement and applications will not be entertained for items for which applications from sole agents have not been invited. Further, even for such items no firm may apply both in the capacity of established importer and sole agent.

Importers are advised to take steps from now to renew their income-tax registration or exemption numbers.

London Pepper

LONDON, May 30.

Trading was idle but prices advanced in sympathy with the East and firmness of New York. Black Lampong nominally 8sh. 9d. and White Muntok 10sh. sellers both shipping weights. White Sarawak 10sh. 4-1/2 pence, delivered weight, per pound CIF basis ports.

Malabar spot was nominally 1,005 shillings. Shippers asked 980 shillings for both June and July shipment per hundred weight CIF U.K. but these prices were above United Kingdom ideas.

Chilian Copper For U. S.

SANTIAGO, (Chile), May 31 (UPA): The Central Bank, which has been in charge of copper sales since the government assumed control, announced on Friday it had lifted the embargo on copper shipments to the United States.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

LONDON, May 30 (UPA): The price of mercury was unchanged in London today at 73 pounds per flash.

Brussels Stocks

The market ruled firm despite the long-weekend but business was rather thin. In spot dealings, prices moved irregularly within narrow limits. Electricities were a steady feature.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, May 30 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold was quoted at 498 Francs per gram.

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 31.

Ahmedabad Stock Exhange closing: Calico 286-8, Ambika 306-8, Arvind 735, Defd 1743, Atul 99-12, New Shorrok 520-8, Aryodaya Ginning 445, Ashok 411-4, Vivekanand 190.

Calico opened 288, high 292, low 285-8, closed 286-8, Ambika opened 308, low 306, closed 306-8, Arvind opened 743, low 734, closed 735, Defd. opened 1752, high 1762, low 1744 closed 1743, Atul opened 103, low 99, closed 99-12, New Shorok opened 524, low 519, closed 520

Tone of market was weak.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 31.

Apollo 3
B. Dyeing 380, 81-4, 77-8, 78-12
Bradbury Pref. 305 (30-5-52)
C. India 184-8, 83
C. India Pref. 530
Century 239-8, 40, 35, 36-8
Elphinstone 54
Elphinstone Pref. 102
Gokak 216
I. U. Defd. 2, 1-15-6
I. U. Ord. 10-10-6, 10-9, 10-10
Indore 92-8 90
Kohinoor 282-8, 78-12, 80-8
Laxmi 560
New Great 171
Simplex 160, 61
Standard 248-12
Svadeshi 258, 55-8, 56-8, 54, 55
Swan 344, 45
Tata Mill 51-12
B. Steam 24-4, 24-8
Scindia 13-11, 13-9, 13-10-6, 13-10, 13-12
Central 66, 66-8, 66, 66-4
Central New 67-12 (30-5-52)
Imperial 1760, 65
Imperial New 432-8
India 156-8, 57
Union 6-14
U. Commerical 34-12 (30-5-52)
Ahmedabad 113-2
Andhra 1305 (30-5-52)
Surat 127-8
Hydro 137-8
„ Pref. 116-4
Power 1415 (30-5-52)
Jupiter 7 7-2
New India 44-4 44
Vulcan 11-12 (30-5-52)
B. Steel 18-12 19 18-14 18 15
I. Iron 23-13 23-12 23-15 23-12 23-15 23-14
Tata Defd. 1755 52-8 63-12 43-12 52-8
„ Ord. 333 33-8 33 34-12 32-4 33-8
„ 2nd Pref. 130 30-8
Alcock 298-2
A. Cement 171 70-12 71-4 70-8 70-12
Belapur 219 19-8 17-8 18
B.B. Old 412-8 11-4 16-4 11-4 12-8
„ New 156-4
„ Petrol 1-10-6
B.I.C. 9-3-6
I. Copper 2-10-6
Rayon 55-12
„ Pref 75-8
P. Const. 83-4 82-8 83
Port Canning 24
Shivrajpur 45-8
Tata Chem. 10-5 10-4 10-6
„ Oil 36-8
Wimco 211-4 (30-5-52)

SPECIAL—
Bombay Cycle 18

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation			
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	190	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	120	0	0
Sajjan Mills	59	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	96	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	73	0	0
Air Services	2	0	0
Air India Tata	34	8	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	88	0	0
Hind Motor	3	12	0
Walchand Motor	40	8	0
India Steel	5	7	0
Ralli Ord.	97	0	0
Ralli Pref.	92	0	0

Talking of Books—

Age Of Great Men In Indian History

GALAXY OF WRITERS BRINGS OUT BHAVAN'S BOOK

THE AGE OF IMPERIAL UNITY. Volume II in the History and Culture of the Indian People: Edited by Dr. R. C. Majumdar. Price Rs. 35. Pages 733.

MR. LEGISLATOR. By K. M. Chitnis. Published by the Popular Book Depot, Bombay. Price Rs. 2-8. Pages 107.

INDIA vs. M.C.C. TESTS 1951-52: By N. S. Phadke. Published by the Anjali Prakashan Ltd. Price Rs. 2-8. Pages 116.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY: By A. Appardorai. Published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Pages 34.

A COMPREHENSIVE, balanced and scholarly account of the political, socio-economic and cultural history of the Indian people from the earliest times to the present day has been a long-felt need; and it has been left to the nascent but rapidly-advancing Indian cultural organisation, the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan to fill this void.

"The Age of Imperial Unity" is the second volume in its ambitious scheme of publishing the History and Culture of the Indian People in ten volumes.

The Bhavan's idea is to present a history of India written exclusively by her own people so as to enable the world to catch a glimpse of India's soul as Indians see it; and yet to make it an authentic and analytical account that brings to bear on every problem a detached and critical appreciation. For this purpose the Series brings together sixty scholars of repute under the editorship of the well-known historian and Indologist, Dr. R. C. Majumdar. All the contributors are stellar names in the world of Indian learning and scholarship — B. C. Law, Radhakumud Mukerjee, D. C. Sircar, H. D. Velankar, U. N. Ghoshal and K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, to name only a few.

Hitherto the usual practice in Indian history has been to assign equal space to the Hindu, Muslim, and British periods, in spite of the 4,000 years of the first, 400 or 500 of the second and less than 200 of the third. The present series strikes a truer balance, being divided in to three main periods—the Ancient, the Mediaeval and the Modern— and planned in ten volumes. The first volume — 'The Vedic Age" — covered the period from the dawn of Indian history to the age of Upanishads.

AGE OF GREAT MEN

The work under review deals with the years between 600 B.C. and 320 A.D. — probably the most eventful millenium in Indian history. With the Upanishads one finds a convenient sheet anchor for Indian chronology: the conjectures and surmises of the Vedic Age are left behind and one enters the definiteness of the Historical Period. Politically, religiously, socially, and culturally, this epoch marks the high water level of Hinduism. It was an age of great men — Buddha, and Mahavira, Chandragupta and the Mauryas, Asoka and Manu — and of great achievements. In most respects it was the Golden Age of Hinduism.

It was during this period that India emerges for the first time as a homogenous political unit. Beginning with a kaleidoscopic picture of Northern India around 600 B.C. this second volume of the history and culture of the Indian people depicts in full detail the growth of the Mauryan Empire and the Persian and Macedonian invasions, the survey of the various dynasties like the Mauryas, the Sungas, the Yavanas and the Pahalvas, and the rule of wise and far-seeing soldier-statesmen like Asoka, Chandragupta and Bindusara.

Out of the period of nearly 1000 years covered by this volume, less than two centuries were marked by Imperial Unity in the true sense of the term.

But the rise and fall of the Maurya Empire, which brought about the political unity of India is the central theme and its rulers, notably the great Emperor Asoka, shine like stars in the history of India during that period and in the glory that was the Empire of Magadha. Hence the title of the work — The Age of Imperial Unity.

DAZZLING ACHIEVEMENTS

But the dazzling brilliance of the political achievements of the age should not blind us to its cultural achievements, which are of an unusually high order. There was an outburst of spiritual, intellectual and artistic activity which has rarely been witnessed in later years. In the field of religion, Buddhism, Janism and Neo-Brahminism belonged to this era. The sacred literature of the period — the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the Bhagvat-Gita, the Puranas, and the great code of Hindu jurisprudence, the Laws of Manu — stands unrivalled in Indian history. The power and eloquence of Mauryan art, the vision of the Fresco painters of Ajanta and the genius of Mathura all belong to this period. Finally it was during these years that ancient Sanskrit attained a classical perfection in the works of Panini, Katayuna and Patanjali.

All these different facades of Indian life during these years are dealt with. A special feature of the volume is the detailed treatment given to language and literature, religion and philosophy, political theory and administrative systems, law and legal institutions, social and economic conditions, education and architecture, sculpture and the fine arts.

There are chapters on India's contact with the Western World and her colonial and cultural expansion; but the foreign influence on Indian history has not been over-emphasised.

For unlike its predecessors this is first and foremost the history and culture of India and her people rather than a history of those who have from time to time invaded her. And so the main stream of the glorious saga that is Indian history flows on, broad and continuous, timeless and eternal as Mother Ganga herself!

The nineteen scholars, besides the Editor and Assistant Editor, who have contributed these absorbing chapters are all authorities on different aspects of Indian history and culture, and each one brings to bear on his own particular field knowledge that is expert and unrivalled. Often they agree only to disagree, but for the most part the distinguished historians are not only learned but also very readable. The writing is clear and candid and the contributors remain free to speak their mind even when what they say does not "square" with the governing theory that inspired the project!

ONLY WEAKNESS

This is at once the main strength and only weakness of the series. For on the one hand it conduces to elasticity and historical objectivity and gives the work a balance and catholicity of outlook that would have been difficult to achieve if the opinions of the contributors had merely been rubber stamps of each other's views. This conflict of opinions also tends to throw into sharp relief the magnitude of the critical problems involved. On the other hand, the series aims at presenting an authoritative history of India rather than an erudite discussion of controversial issues; and in the interests of homogeneity and co-ordinated presentation, one wonders whether the contributors should have been allowed such a wide latitude in the expression of their views.

A foreword that makes a scholarly survey in popular language of the entire millenium covered by this volume is written by the Bhavan's President, Dr. K. M. Munshi, and a very learned preface is contributed by the General Editor Dr R. C. Majumdar. However, one of these contributions appears to be redundant, since they both cover well nigh the same ground. 39 superb plates illustrate the best specimens of the unique artistic achievements of the period.

On the whole a brilliant historical work!

FOR LEGISLATORS

Now that India's first General Elections under adult franchise— the most colossal in the annals of the world—are over and the legislators have been returned to the State and Union Assemblies and Councils, interest will shift from the election marquees to the deliberations of the Legislatures. And as reports keep on pouring in of the many ignorant and inexperienced people returned, one realizes the vital necessity of educating the masters themselves, if not in anything else, at least in the basic fundamentals of parliamentary procedures and practices with which they will be so intimately concerned. Mr. K. M. Chitnis' book "Mr. Legislator" aims at supplying this very knowledge to our newly elected rulers.

The author has had experience of Legislative bodies spread over three decades and in his present work he deals clearly and succinctly with all the different aspects of legislative activity—from the dignity of the legislatures, the terms of office, powers, privileges and immunities of members, to the Rules of Procedure and business of the houses in relation to questions, supplementaries, resolutions, motions, bills and amendments to them, petitions, budget debates, addresses and messages, and adjournments and prorogations.

Although it is a clear and straightforward account of legislative procedure and practices, this work is neither very authoritative nor very original. Large parts of it consist of a mere paraphrase of articles of the Indian Constitution regarding legislatures. When one considers it beside such brilliant works on democratic practices as Thomas Erskine May's "Treaties on the Laws, Privileges, Practices and Usage of Parliament", one realises the mediocrity of the effort. Indeed, in its general level it seems meant more for high-school students of civics than for the rulers of the country. But perhaps, with all his experience of legislative bodies, Mr. Chitnis understands better than we do the general level of education and intelligence of the average Indian legislator!

ON TEST MATCHES

To the spate of cricketing literature that we have been having in India during recent years has been added a new book— Mr. N. S. Phadke's work on the recently concluded Test series between India and the visiting M. C. C. tourists. A foreword to the book has been written by the Indian skipper, Vijay Hazare. Mr. Phadke is a cricketing journalist who has collected here all the articles he had written for the press while the series was in progress, all the articles, excepting the last two, having been written at the conclusion of a Test.

The articles as they stand contain a faithful day-by-day account of the India-M. C. C. Test series, along with detailed scores and statistics of individual Tests, as well as of the whole tour. There is a final chapter that is a summing-up-cum-retrospect and prospect. The rapid cricket fan will find much here that will enable him to live again some of the glorious moments in the last Test series.

Of Phadke's knowledge of the game there are no doubts, and some of the articles must have made interesting reading while the series was yet in progress. More than that it is difficult to say about the book, for there is little that is out of the ordinary about it and one smiles at Col. Nayudu's glowing comparison of the Maharashtrian critic with the one and only Neville Cardus. Cardus was a master of English prose, a literary craftsman first and a cricket critic only incidentally. Phadke is a hackneyed journalist first, a critic next, and a literary craftsman never!

IN DEFENCE OF U. N.

"Collective Security" is one of the three pamphlets on the subject that have been published by UNESCO in English, French and Spanish as teaching aids for use in secondary and adult education. The English version under review has been written for UNESCO by the noted Indian authority on political science, Dr. A. Appadorai.

After emphasising that "history is in large measure a record of man's personal efforts to achieve greater security together with individual freedom," the author traces in this small pamphlet the development of the idea of collective security and its culmination in those two great experiments in international co-operation—the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization. The League signed its own death warrant; but will UNO fulfill its stated purpose of "saving future generations from the scourge of war", by uniting the strength of the peace-loving nations of the world to maintain international peace and security? That is the question Prof. Appadorai attempts to answer.

The success of the idea of collective security, he says, depends on three cardinal principles: (a) acceptance by all members of a rule of conduct laid down by a common international organization, (b) renunciation of the barbaric right to settle disputes by war and (c) collective and unanimous assistance to victims of aggression. Of course he realises that the fulfilment of these conditions bristles with difficulties and weaknesses, some of them inherent in the very nature of man itself; and these weaknesses and difficulties he proceeds to discuss in a final chapter on "Strengthening The Foundations" which also discusses such subjects as the improvement of the organization's machinery, the action on Korea, the aid to under-developed countries and the creation of goodwill.

He concludes that without collective security there can be no stable peace; and the alternative to peace is the extinction of human civilization. A well-written and thought-provoking little pamphlet on a subject of vital importance!

—P. D.

LAW RELATING TO SERVICE

THE LAW RELATING TO SERVICE IN INDIA (Volume 1): ... and S. S. Kar. Published by Orient Longmans Ltd., Bombay. Pages 438. Price Rs 30

The law relating to service in India in 3 volumes "The Law of Master and Servant', "Service in Industry" and "Service under the State', by N. Barwell and S. S. Kar, published by Orient Longmans, the first volume of which is just out deals with that branch of law which is every day taking on and added importance specially in this country where increasing industrialisation and higher cost of living has brought about greater strife between employers and employees.

"The Law of Master and Servant" is not separately codified and though governed to a large extent by the Indian Contract Act cannot but often fall back on the English common law, in which it has its roots.

The volume starts with a 40-page introduction, which is meant also to cover the other two volumes. The author traces the growth of the law of master and servant from the earliest time both from a sociological and historical view. The introduction though full of scholarship is not lucid and it certainly too long for a book of this kind.

The main portion of the book is in the form of a treatise on the subject of Master and Servant, and not a book of reference on this branch of the law. The book is extremely comprehensive with every imaginable topic on the subject. Sections of the various Indian Acts which have bearing on the subject are set out and explained with illustrative cases. Unfortunately, intermingled with this is the lot of general discussion on the law of contract which could have been well left out.

The chapter dealing with the doctorines of Common Employment and Vicarious Responsibility of the master for the acts of the servants are of great interest in view of the developments in these Doctrines, which have taken place in England. The extension of these doctrines has often been done by a great deal of stretching of the law specially in favour of the poor litigant, and is bound to have repercussions in this branch of the law in our country.

The problem of child labour which has been successfully dealt with in the United Kingdom, but which we face in its acute form in our country is exhaustively dealt with. The topic of determination of service though dealt with at great length tends to become an academic discussion and not a guidance to that problem.

The lack of adequate footnotes and a comprehensive index makes the volume a disappointment from the lawyer's viewpoint. The book, however, fills a useful gap, as no adequate work on the subject with reference to our country exists, and should be most useful to that ever-growing army of labour and welfare officers.

—J. D.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE custom of holding a festival in honour of motherhood is very old. It dates back in the Western world to the times of the ancient Greeks, who worshipped Cybele, the mother of the gods.

The custom was introduced into Rome from Greece about 250 B.C., and on the Ides of March the festival of Hilaria in honour of Cybele was begun and continued for three days. But these celebrations were entirely different from that in honour of mothers on the second Sunday in May.

As an outgrowth of Mother's Day, the American Mother's Committee was organised in 1933 under the leadership of the late Mrs. Sarah Delano Roosevelt, mother of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This Committee started the Mother of the Years selections at which each state annually chooses its own outstanding mother. From these nominations, the U. S. Mother of the Year is selected.

The choice of the American Mother of the Year is based on the following considerations: she must be a successful mother, as shown by the character and achievements of her children; she must embody those traits most highly regarded in mothers —courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding and homemaking ability; she must have a sense of social and world relationship and must have been active in the betterment of her own community or in some other service for public benefit.

In recent years, various organisations engaged in the protection of the health of mothers have taken advantage of the interest aroused by the celebration of Mother's Day to ask support for their enterprises. And Americans respond to these appeals on Mother's Day by liberally contributing to funds for hospitals and clinics which provide maternity services.

Last Year's Mother

Dr. Mary T. Martin Sloop, chosen as the "American Mother of 1951," believes that much of what she has accomplished has been due to faith, hope and love, and to her firm belief that people should work without pay when serving others, writes Elizabeth L. Davis, in the "Christian Herald." The more than 3,000 young men and women she has helped to better educations and other improvements in their lives agree with her. So do her own children, daughter Dr. Emma Sloop Fink and son Dr. William Sloop, and her husband, Dr. Eustace H. Sloop, who has worked with his wife for some forty years.

The "Mother of the Year" award has been made annually by the American Mothers' Committee since 1935. Dr. Sloop is the seventeenth woman to receive it. Nominations of women to receive the award are made locally and selections are made in each state and in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. From the latter group is chosen the one woman to receive the honour. In 1950 the committee was given an international aspect when more than 40 mothers from other nations were guests at the World Mothers Award Breakfast in New York City.

The annual award is made early in May each year, just before the observance of Mother's Day in the United States. Mother's Day was initiated in 1907. It became an official day in 1914 with a proclamation by U. S. President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921), and has been observed every year since on the second Sunday in May.

Service To A School

The 1951 "Mother," now 78, began the practice of medicine in 1911 and continued it until recent years. Now she leaves most of the active practice to her husband and children and devotes her attention to Crossnore School in Avery County, North Carolina. She never has accepted any salary for her work in the school, which grew out of a small Bible school which Dr. Sloop initiated shortly after she went to Avery County as a bride.

Now the school has 20 buildings and 250 acres of land. There also are a 20-bed hospital, managed by Dr. Eustace Sloop and Dr. Fink, and a dental clinic conducted by Dr. William Sloop. The school has more than 3,000 former pupils whose lives have been enriched immeasurably by their experiences in the school and by their association with Dr. Sloop.

Dr. Sloop determined when she was just a young girl to become a doctor, although her first intention was to become a medical missionary. "In those days," says Dr. Sloop, "in the 1890's, girls were not allowed to do much but keep house and raise a family, or, in case you were a spinster, to teach school. I did not dare tell my mother of my plans to study medicine for I knew she would disapprove."

However, young Mary T. Martin finally broached the subject of studying physics at Davidson College. After a great deal of family discussion and after Mary had persuaded a friend to attend classes with her, she embarked upon her college career. She studied medicine at the Woman's College of Pennsylvania, first college in the world to be established for the education of women in medicine. While she was serving as an intern at Agnes Scott Hospital she married Dr. Eustace Sloop, whom she had met at Davidson College.

Complying With The Needs

The two young doctors spent their honeymoon in the laurel-covered mountains of North Carolina. Seeing the need in the region which was then remote from schools, doctors and hospitals, the two determined to establish themselves in Avery County although the prospects of remunerative practice seemed slight. Neither ever has regretted the decision, and neither feels that any other place would have been more rewarding in opportunity for service.

Crossnore School started in a very small way with Dr. Mary Sloop making arrangements for one little girl to have new clothing so that she could go to school in the nearest town. After she had sent 104 children away for schooling, Dr. Sloop determined that she should have a school for them where they could remain at home and attend classes. The first session was for only four and a half months. Then the session was lengthened to nine months. When enough children had finished grade school to make the project feasible, Dr. Sloop made an appeal directly to the Governor of North Carolina for a high (secondary) school.

Crossnore School now has some 200 boys and girls living on the campus. About one-third pay a substantial share of their expenses, which are small; another third pay what they can, even if it is only a few cents each week; the others pay nothing. Dr. Sloop is always working for funds for more scholarships but always has more prospective students. Dr. Sloop has been listed as one of the 10 greatest educators in the United States. This honour, like the award for the American Mother of 1951, has been rightly earned by a woman capable of mothering and teaching 3,000 young people and wanting to serve even more.

Tomatoes In The Arctic

Tomatoes and similar plants which need sunlight and heat to ripen properly can be grown successfully north of the Arctic Circle, provided the soil is not completely frozen over.

The sun is certainly there, for it never sets in an Arctic summer. Reflectors are set up around each plant to trap and concentrate the sunlight and so give the necessary warmth.

The soil itself is covered with dark material which further absorbs the heat and keeps the ground warm around the roots of the plant.

JUST AN IDEA

As Addison wrote: A good character, good habits, and iron industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill-luck that fools ever dreamed of.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BALKAN-JI-BARI

Children of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari with the General Secretary Shri Pramod Tanna.

Brer Fox Beaten

A quaint little ceremony takes place each evening in Golders Green Park, London. Several tame rabbits and birds live in an outdoor enclosure there, but because of raids by foxes from nearby Ken Wood they are now locked up at night.

Each evening a keeper unlocks the enclosure gate and loudly jangles his bunch of keys. Solemnly the rabbits form a single file with the birds and hoppity-hop to well-built sleeping quarters where they need have no fear of Brer Fox.

Footprints In The Rock

Miners in south-east Queensland recently came upon a strange footprint embedded in the hard rock. A scientist later recognised it as that of a great dinosaur which roamed that part of Queensland, now known as the Darling Downs, over 100 million years ago. Near the big footprint were smaller ones of a similar type.

In those remote times the area was a mud swamp which in the course of centuries solidified into rock now 96 feet underground.

The rocks with the footprints have been cut out and are now in Queensland Museum.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Jayant Pandya of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited Dohad on the occasion of the Anniversary function of the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of that place. A variety entertainment function arranged on the occasion was, indeed, well done.

A batch of Kasarwadi Balkan-ji-Bari children attended the Children's Camp organised by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Children had a gala time enjoying and learning a lot of things.

Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

WORK AND PLAY

Brother S. Hariharan, Secretary, Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, makes a good example to children of "work while you work" (left) and "play while you play" (right) on the occasion of an excursion.

TO leave refugees and surplus populations without hope, jobs, homes or food is to abandon them to desperation. Such people become vulnerable to the blandishments of the tallest lie or the biggest false promise, says the writer in this article which gives the results of the efforts to send

LANDLESS REFUGEES TO LANDS SANS PEOPLE

MAJOR PROBLEM FACES ASIA AND EUROPE

People without land and land without people — that is the twentieth century's cruel paradox and at the same time its great challenge. Some 60,000,000 people are refugees in hostile lands or surplus to their nation's economies.

On the other hand, vast areas of the world urgently needed immigrants. They have lands, forests, minerals, rivers, and all the resources needed for a thriving economy—all, that is, except the most valuable resource, human beings. An unparalleled opportunity faces the world today. Can the world now balance the needs of underdeveloped areas with the needs of overcrowded countries?

Ever since the first refugee problem was brought before the League of Nations in 1921, people have hoped that it would be possible to treat the question as a temporary one. Such hopes have proved illusory. The League had to create at least eight different refugee agencies. Since then, over 90 per cent of the total budget and expenditures of the United Nations and all of its specialised agencies, exclusive of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have been devoted to dealing directly with the refugee problem.

World wars, revolutions, and persecutions have piled up layers of refugees in Europe since 1914: White Russians, Armenians, Spanish Republicans, anti-Nazis, anti-Fascists, anti-Communists, displaced persons, peoples of all creeds and ethnic origins driven out by the forces of nationalism and by Communism's westward march, and currently the daily escapees from behind the Iron Curtain—over 1,5000,000 uprooted human beings in Europe alone.

Worse Than India

Both Italy and Germany have more people per square mile than either China or India

Western Germany has almost a quarter more people now than the same area had before World War II. Greece's civil war uprooted one-seventh of the country's population. Holland and Austria have serious problems.

Asia's problems are larger in number, if not in severity. The Far East has tens of millions of refugees in Korea, China India, Pakistan, and Burma. Japan is densely populated. In the Near East, at least 750,000 Arab refugees await a solution of Israeli-Arab tensions. Well over 500,000 Jews behind the Iron Curtain and hundreds of thousands of Jews in the Near East and North Africa are scarcely more than would-be refugees.

Major Problem

Obviously not all refugees or surplus peoples want to or can emigrate. Some can and should be helped where they are, in Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. Frequently what passes for overpopulation is only under-industrialization and the ill-effects of inadequate, unimaginative exploitation of natural resources.

The major problem today is not to decrease or control population by artificial means but rather to make certain that land and resources do not lie fallow while people there or elsewhere hunger for the opportunity to develop them.

For those who cannot be helped where they now are, however, what has been done?

To begin with—and this is basic to anything that may be accomplished—there now is almost universal agreement (Soviet Russia dissenting) that refugees or surplus peoples are an international obligation. The International Refugee Organization was the crucible for a test of international co-operation. It succeeded.

In four and a half years it resettled over 1,000,000 displaced persons in 113 countries—a magnificent accomplishment. The International Bank and the United States Export-Import Bank have made substantial loans to further immigration projects in Australia and Israel. The United Nations created a permanent High Commissionership for Refugees to provide legal protection for refugees. In Naples, the International Labour Organization set up a consultative council on European migration for considering policies to promote and finance international migration.

A forward-looking, if modest, step has been taken in Brussels as a result of Congressional initiative in the United States. Sixteen nations set up a Provisional Inter-Governmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe to move 115,000 refugees and surplus people from five European countries in 1952. The United States, for its part, has made available over 1,000,000 dollars to Italy to encourage emigration, financed surveys of unused land in six South American countries to discover new immigration possibilities, granted 1,000,000 dollars to the International Labour Organization for the improvement of migration techniques, and underwrote the transportation of Greek and Italian refugees to other countries.

U.S. Aid

The Mutual Security Act enacted by the United States Congress is a clear declaration that the status of refugees and surplus populations everywhere in the world affects American national security. The United States Congress appropriated more than 250,000,000 dollars for Jewish, Arab, and Korean refugees and for persons escaping from behind the Iron Curtain. Congress also voted 10,000,000 dollars to initiate a new international agency—the agency later created at the Brussels meeting—to carry on after the International Refugee Organization ends.

This law authorizes permanent residence in the United States for more than 400,000 refugees temporarily in Germany, Austria, Italy and Greece, as well as for Polish refugees in England, European refugees in China, and refugees from the rest of Europe.

Thus hundreds of thousands of refugees have been resettled in the United States and are making substantial contributions to the national economy and defence mobilization. Governors and State officials throughout the United States have attested to the success of the programme. So have the American voluntary, religious and welfare agencies and hundreds of thousands of American sponsors. Agriculture, industry, commerce, the arts, the sciences, the universities, the press, all have gained new blood, new ideas and new impetus. These displaced persons are living proof that the United States still remains the land of liberty.

Where They Go

All these efforts have been to the good. The only drawback is that they have been inadequate. A great deal of fundamental work remains to be done.

World peace demands that 1,000,000 people leave Western Europe each year for the next five years—from Germany, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, and Greece.

Where will they go Progressive underdeveloped countries are actively competing for new immigrants. A total of 500,000 immigrants a year already are spoken for. Australia wants at least 1,000,000 immigrants in the next five years; Canada announced a goal of 150,000 immigrants for one year, and other British dominions also are eager for immigrants. An unofficial estimate for Argentina is 150,000 a year. Israel, having more than doubled her population in three years, plans to trip it with 600,000 more immigrants in the next three years.

The balancing of people and lands requires a comprehensive inter-governmental agency to plan and carry out large-scale programme of migration and resettlement. This agency would be charged with establishing a positive programme to develop new migration opportunities for refugees and surplus peoples, and it would operate a transportation service for them. Financing would come from general contributions, contributions from countries sending or receiving migrants and payments for service from public or private scurces.

Such a programme of planned international migration would strengthen freedom everywhere by easing dangerous tensions in overcrowded countries and by building up underdeveloped areas. It would give substance to the aspirations of people all over the world, and it would demonstrate that democracy can and will provide opportunities for all people to live and work in freedom and peace.

The Danger

Ordinary people all over the world have simple wants — enough to eat, a decent home, a chance to work and live with self-respect, an opportunity to raise a family in dignity, and the right to hope.

To leave refugee and surplus populations without hope, jobs, homes, or food is to abandon them to desperation. Such people become vulnerable to the blandishments of the tallest lie or the biggest false promise.

Mankind is torn by the struggle for the minds of men between the Free World and totalitarianism. Communism thrives on hopelessness. The Free World must inspire people with faith in a brighter future. An effective programme of international migration will replenish the temples of peace with spiritual strength.—N. Y. Times.

His mother-in-law had written to say that she was coming to live with them. As, hatchet-faced, she approached the house, she saw a large crowd. Pushing her way to the front, she blinked in consternation at the damage a midnight fire had done—at the heap of bricks, the charred furniture.

"Dear me," she gasped, her face livid. "I didn't think he'd go as far as that."

BLOOD OR FINE

Judge Herbert J. Mountjoy of Madison, Ind., decided to give minor offenders a chance to save money by having a Red Cross blood-mobile unit at the courthouse and allowing the lawbreakers the choice of donating a pint of blood instead of paying their fines.

BY HARRY N. ROSENFIELD
Of The U. S. Displaced Persons Commission

LANDS HUNGRY FOR MORE MEN

INDO-CHINA CULTURAL TIES

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

Cheng Ho are not without significance. For the first time in their long history the Chinese under the Mings, had undertaken large-scale maritime activity which brought them in the distant ports of India and Arabia. Following Cheng Ho's visit, the Ming Emperors had also claimed suzerainty over the Malaya peninsula and over some of the islands of the Indonesian achipelago. A new chapter in Sino-Indian relationship may well have resulted from this but the arrival of the Portuguese in Indian waters at the end of the century rendered any such development impossible.

With the arrival of the Portuguese the sea communications were interrupted. A new and strange chapter, however, opened when Perez d'Andrade sailed up the China coast under orders of the Governor-General of Goa. It was European authority based on India that knocked at the gate of the Celestial Empire. China shut her doors firmly but its relationship with the Asian countries was interrupted for nearly 350 years.

It is, however, necessary to emphasize that the Portuguese interests in the Far East were based on Goa. Under the terms of the 'jus patronatus' the Portugue - King claimed the sole right of Christian evangelization of China which was directed from Goa.

When, for example, Spanish pirates from the Philippines tried to poach on the preserves of the Portuguese, the Holy See even ordered that missionaries should enter China only from Goa. Thus all the great pioneers in missionary activity like Ricci Verbiest and Schall have an Indian background, most of them even going through a period of training in St. Paul's College at Goa.

Portuguese activity on the China coast was however very limited except in the matter of religion; but when the English East India Company established a land empire in India, its influence begun to be felt seriously in China. Originally of course, even the opium trade which led to so much complaint was in the interests of the Company's India revenues, and some of the country ships which engaged in this trade were owned by enterprising Indian businessmen from Bombay. To some extent, therefore, in the troubles that followed India had an indirect share

Central Authorities

British power in India in the period between the rebellion of 1857 and 1919 was truly a continental system, spreading its authority gradually and imperceptibly into areas of political weakness. Thus it began slowly to interest itself in areas alike Sinkiang, Yunnan and Tibet. The Margary incident which arose out of an attempt by the British Indian Government to send an expedition through Yunnan went to show how the Anglo-Indian expansionists of the time where thinking. Equally at the time of Yakub Beg's rebellion in Kashgar, the British Indian Government hastened to enter into relations with him and even suggested officially to the Chinese Foreign Office that the emergence of a new Muslim State in Central Asia should be recognised by the Chinese.

More interesting than these incidents, which can now be happily forgotten, is the parallel development of India and China as a result of the control of the sea by European powers. The European nations brought into Asia a maritime economy, an economy based on sea-borne trade. While in China this became a serious factor only after the opening of the Treaty Ports, following the treaty of Nanking in 1842, in India it led to a basic change in political and economic power by the middle of the 18th century. The growth of foreign trade in Surat, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta shifted the economic power from the interior to the coastal towns. The power of the great land empire of the Moghuls, based essentially on a rural economy, began to weaken when its wealth flowed to the new cities which handled India's ever-growing volume of foreign trade.

Maritime Trade

A new class of people closely associated with foreign business interests and controlling the economic life of the interior grew up of which the most notable instance in the 18th century India was the famous Jagat Seth.

It is the great Marwari community in Calcutta, the Jagat Seth and the Omichands and Dubashes of Madras and the Parsi and Gujerati middlemen of Bombay who controlled the purse-strings of the Nawabs, Rajas and Vazirs and directed their policy.

The Viceroyalties and Governorships of the coastal areas, the Naib Nazim of Bengal, the Nizam of Hyderabad who controlled the coastal area to the north of Madras, the Nawab of the Carnatic, these became closely associated with the trading classes. When the central Government was thus disrupted essentially through the operation of this maritime economy, the Governors and Viceroys set themselves up as warlords and entered into direct relations with the foreigners who had control of their trade.

In conclusion it may perhaps be desirable to emphasise that the relations between India and China, though they date back over 2,000 years have in the past NEVER BEEN POLITICAL.

"We are as old as we feel, and we feel as old as we think," is the

SUMMING-UP ON LIFE

BY REV. W. H. STUBBS

Man is immortal, but immortality is not a post-mortem experience. It is something which we can experience here and now as we seek to penetrate deepér and deeper into life with our hands, and our hearts full of a love of it, and our days full of an enjoyment of all its varied phases. If there is any mistake about life it is not found in the cosmic system, nor in the conditions which impose a brevity upon our days, but rather in our adjustment to those conditions and in our failure to make the most of them. Immortality, perpetual youth in the midst of Life is the prerogative of man.

THE dream of perpetual youth has haunted the mind of man from the beginning of time. Fables, myths, and stories from former ages testify to this fact, while the search for the elixir of life, which occupied the minds of philosophers for many centuries, indicate man's resentment of the intrusion of death into the scheme of things, and his relentless love of life, especially in its youthful phases. It takes much sorrow and disaster to wean us from our love of life. We cling to it even in the most desperate circumstances. Only when life becomes tangle of misery do we sicken of it, or when death draws near with its soft and lingering treading, and anaesthesia in its shadow, do we feel friendly to its natural and inevitable approach, writes the author in "Psychology".

Yet we are not satisfied with length of days, pleasurable as they are to most people. There is a resentment against old age, not only because it is the precursor of the end, but because of its limitations, and its curtailment of our activities. The seven ages of man end in, "Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything," and to most people it is not a pleasing prospect. The child resents the slow passing of time, moving with leaden feet through uneventful years, but there comes a time when those feet move far too quickly and with gathering momentum to the "Sere and yellow leaf." The period most loved is that of youth. It is the time which we look forward to with anticipation, the time which we look back upon with sighing regrets.

ELIXIR OF LIFE

But these are changing days. We have not yet discovered the secret of perpetual youth, and we seem to have abandoned our search for the mythical elixir of life in the direction which former ages sought it. But by means of science, skill and social hygiene we have prolonged the average span of life so that we live longer than our forbears, but we have also eased the burden of age and robbed it of many of its objectionable features. This is no small achievement, but is is small compared with our concentration upon giving greater intensity to the allotted span of life. Since we cannot lengthen our days indefinitely, nor recover the glad days of youth, we seem determined to lengthen the days of youth so that the experience of youth shall be prolonged, and the experience of old age be shortened. The search for the elixir of life has been changed in its direction from giving more duration to life to giving it more intensity.

We are the most youthful of all the generations. Something extraordinary must have happened about the turn of the century, for about that time old people ceased to feel old or even to loow as old as they used to look.

Looking back to our childhood, we seem to remember that the world was peopled by old people. Children were seen but not heard, while young people aped their elders as they moved to the middle years, and often before those years. Beards were fashionable, and bonnets were the mode ere folk were scarcely out of their youth. There are people today who look younger than they do in photographs taken in their early twenties. The unwritten law which prescribed the mode of dress and toilette for those growing old is repealed. The mode today is to look young and to dress young. If is often difficult to distinguish a grandmother from a granddaughter, until we look them in face, and even then cosmetic art might deceive. There is no longer a dividing line between the ages, while the war has shown us not only the virility of youth but also the youthfulness of age. People still die, but they die having lived more richly and deeply than their fathers did.

YOUTH AND AGE

There is little to be gained by prolonging life unless at the same time we make life more worth-while, and rob it of its crippling conditions in its later phases. Man, increasingly, becomes dissatisfied with a mere bovine existence. He feels that duration of life is of minor importance compared with quality of life. The whale and the tortoise have length of days, and we assume that those creatures enjoy those days according to their capacity. They cannot become more of a whale or more of a tortoise. But man can become more of a man, and enjoy a richer life by exercising and exploiting the potentialities of his own nature within the limits of his years. He is fashioned not for duration within his earthly span of life, but within the framework of that span there are no limits to the quality and the intensity of his life. That is the secret which this generation has stumbled upon, and which we are determined to exploit.

It is within the essential elements of his own nature, in his own distinctiveness, in his own mental and spiritual potentialities, that man must find meaning, richness and youthful in life.

The body ages as a plant or a planet ages by a rhythmic and immutable process. But mind, when it is exercised and cultivated, is a timeless thing. There is something in man which is not subject to the laws of nature, and We are slowly realising that this something which we call by various names is the formative and controlling principle of all life. Behind the universe there is mind, and within man there is a spark of that Eternal something. It is an ageless thing, and in man something that expands and matures, exercising an influence and a creative activity upon his body, so that as the mind is developed and exercised, it becomes the chief interest of life, and an interest which the years cannot corrode.

WORRY, OUR ENEMY

At every phase of life the mind is affecting the body. Every physical state has interwoven into its intricacies a mental state. A gloomy mood blocks every bit of physical activity within the body. Worry is a foe to the heart, the digestion, circulation, and to the nervous system. There is an exact co-ordination between the physical and mental states. Our bodily weather originates in the uppermost sphere. Depressions from the mind move down, and spread their shadows over the whole of the physical organism, as depressions from Iceland move down to cloud our summer skies.

CLOSED WINDOWS

There are men and women who are very old at thirty because they have lived with closed minds. They have been unwilling to consider a new opinion or to welcome any change. They shrink from life and deny themselves contact with its varied experiences. New books are banned, and what was good enough for their fathers is good enough for them. The old ways are best, so they say. They have stopped reading and thinking, and have become fatally content with the routine of work and rest. The result is that they become stagnant. The mind closes in upon itself, and peeps out upon life through the gloom of the twilight which they have allowed to settle upon the creative and adventurous faculties within them.

Over the eyes of the mind cataracts form, the brain becomes sluggish, and the mind slowly loses the power of thought and creative activity. It atrophies, and dies, in the very midst of those conditions and opportunities which rightly used and seized would expand and enrich its faculties; and in so doing provide a means of resistance to the forces of decay even in the body.

There are others who are young at seventy, and they are young because they have responded to the challenge of life in all its varied experiences. They have tasted the bitter and the sweet, and with Browning they sing:

"How good is man's life, the mere living, how fit to employ
All the heart and the soul for ever in joy."

The poet Hood says that, "To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old." But it will depend upon how the mind is used and exercised. All life is a challenge to the mind, and if the challenge is not accepted, then we miss the meaning and the significance of adverse circumstances and ageing conditions. As these are faced adventurously, they provide the very means for keeping the mind young and making it younger, while it expands its powers and its activities.

ALL AS WE THINK

We are not as old as our arteries, unless we choose to accept the determinism of the arteries. We are as old as we feel, and we feel as old as we think. Thought and not years is the measure of life. Experiences, and not birthdays, are the milestones of our pilgrimage. If the mind is poisoned with cynicism and doped with the spirit of disillusionment, refusing, to see the romance and colour of life, then we are ageing rapidly. In such circumstances, we ought to take up again the poetry or the interest which once gave us joy and a feeling of well-being. We should move out into life, lifting up our heads, squaring our shoulders, and stepping as briskly as the years permit. We should seek new social contacts which will bring to us some interest in other people or some movement which is based upon hope and confidence that human nature can be changed, and that war is not inevitable.

Life is full of opportunities for rejuvenating the mind as it is full of opportunities for ageing it. The mind should be in control of the body and the management of our life. We abuse the body, and it ages under the abuse, so that crippling limitations are imposed upon it by our own folly. It is never too late to mend in these matters, but it is also never too early to guard against the excesses which bring upon us a premature physical old age. We might live well, but not wisely, so that we set up a series of consequences arising from our own follies and vices for which we pay dearly in the last of our years. The pleasures of the table may be enjoyable for a time, but they clog the mind and add unnecessary burdens to the physical system which is limited in its bearing capacity. Simple living and high thinking are essential to youthfulness.

Some of the secrets of feeling young are found in love and usefulness. Hard work and an interest in it are essential to the joy of life, while a love of something or somebody gives zest and meaning to all its experiences. It is age-resisting, and we never age so long as we love. The heart must have an incentive for keeping young, and an objective in which it can be centred. A mere desire for length of days, and a concentration upon self-protection, are insufficient in themselves for the retention of youthfulness. Love makes the world go round, and it is the only quality of life which can make its saddest features bearable. It gladdens life, and in gladness we renew our youth.

"My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
My heart is like an apple tree
Whose boughs are bent with thickest fruit;
My heart is like a rainbow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea
My heart is gladder than all these
Because my love has come to me."

LOVE OF LIFE

We must accentuate our human qualities if we wish to remain young. We must be human and not animal, and as yet we know very little about our human qualities because we have not explored or exhausted them at all. Among these qualities there is a strong and irresistible belief in life itself. This is the grand secret of perpetual youth. Physical conditions may impose the limitations upon us, and we must live out our life within those limitations, but whatever the limitations are, we must find life, activity, love and youth within them. Tolstoy, ere he had reached middle life, was a pessimist of the deepest dye. His heart was old and withered. But after his regeneration and his rejuvenation he became young as a little child. A love of life will not work miracles with our physical system but it will give to life a feeling of youth, a glorious exultancy, a growing and aspiring soul. To keep the life clean, and the body free of vice and abuse, to be of service to others, and to make effort in the redemption of life by loving it, and by loving others, bring to us a youthfulness and serenity of spirit which defies the years, and cheats death of its victory.

BENTLEY AND HAMMOND DO THE 'TWO-STEP'

Bentley, the Chelsea inside right, and Hammond, the Charlton Athletic left half, appear to be doing a dance all of their own as they try to reach the ball, during the match between Charlton Athletic and Chelsea at The Valley.

OPEN MIND GIVES FRESH OUTLOOK

Immortality Is Not Post-Mortem Experience

Rajaji Rides The Storm

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

cause he was an opportunist or a coward, but because he was convinced that solutions to great political problems and national issues cannot be reached through emotional excitement. On many a vital issue, Rajaji counselled patience, and the verdict of history, I am sure, will be in his favour. Like a trained lawyer, Rajaji has a deep-seated aversion for short-cuts and make-shifts. He has always been after a permanent solution of a difficulty, through a radical reorientation of the mental attitudes which have brought about that difficulty. I remember a discussion which some of us had with him in 1937—just before he took up the Premiership of Madras—on the question of Prohibition. While he agreed with the enormous difficulties and expense involved in carrying out his policy, he had no doubts about the ultimate good which prohibition would bring to the people of the province.

I remember his reply to us: "I am not thinking of the present generation of drunkards and wife-beaters, but of their children and grand-children." A politician, said some one, is a person who always looks to the next election; but a statesman always looks to the next generation.

Statesmen of Rajaji's type are indeed rare in a world of shouting politicians

Poles Apart

A man of Rajaji's inflexible intellectual honesty is bound to make enemies. Critics have often regarded him as cold, calculating and even heartless. After a brief career of glory as the first Congress Premier of Madras, Rajaji found Madras politics to be a hotbed of malicious intrigue and selfish personal rivalries. Himself incorruptible and detached, it hurt him to find that many of his colleagues were unable to adhere strictly to the highest moral standards which Gandhiji had laid down. Parochial interests and personal ambitions were gaining ground at the cost of national unity. Prakasam's emotional acrobatics and his untimely agitation for an Andhra Province—when the very future of the country was hanging in the balance—deeply pained and embarrassed Rajaji. His counsel of patience was deliberately misconstrued as opposition to the formation of the Andhra Province and every effort was made to put Rajaji in a wrong light with the people. Congress leadership in Tamilnad was beginning to be dominated by vested communal interests. The gulf between Prakasam and Rajaji was widening. The two great leaders could never agree, and Rajaji made his exit from the arena of Madras politics, not like a "lost leader" but because he realised that he could render no service to the people in that atmosphere of mutual suspicion and unseemly personal rivalries.

This gulf between Rajaji and Prakasam has been one of the greatest tragedies of our recent politics. But it could not but be so, because the two men differ fundamentally from each other.

Prakasam is a born rebel, ever in search of "fresh fields and pastures new" of political agitation. He can never rest satisfied with things as they are. He is a man of strong likes and dislikes, and both his loyalties and prejudices are as massive as his physical build. Prakasam is relentless in his attitude towards those whom he suspects to be his opponents. Extremely touchy, and inflexibly self-centred, he can never forgive those whose policies differ from his. He has sacrificed and suffered much. Fate deprived him of his well-deserved position as the leader of the Madras Congress party, after a brief but crowded career as Premier of Madras. His forthright temperament, and brutal frankness are qualities hardly calculated to the achievement of personal popularity. If Rajaji was the first victim of Congress communalism in Madras, Prakasam was the second.

Andhra Kesari

Today, his restless energy and insatiable antipathy towards those whom he regards as the architects of his fall, have made him bitter. To a man who has ever been a fighter, the cool, sequestered regions of constructive politics can possess no charm. Prakasam can never be happy unless he has an enemy to fight and to conquer. Ferocious agitation and political fire-works have an inordinate fascination for him. He and Rajaji are thus poles apart. To Rajaji, agitation is not the summum bonum of a leader; it is not an end in itself, but the means to an end.

Prakasam is a tornado that rushes inexorably, bearing down [illegible] **in order to achieve its goal. Obstructions do not matter. Hectic agitation, spectacular and noisy demonstrations the tensions and thrills of the political market-place, are not for Rajaji. There is somthing of an actor in Prakasam.**

He loves to hold the centre of the stage and draw the attention of the populace to himself. And his acting has something tremendously spectacular about it. Restraint, moderation and compromise do not make an appeal to Prakasam. He is like Tennyson's Ulysses, ever thirsty for action. And the more spectacular or daring the action is, the better it will please him Rajaji is made of different stuff Deep down in his heart, there is intense loathing for the vulgarities of political agitation. Throughout the history of our national struggle waged by the Congress, Rajaji has played the role of a sage counsellor rather than that of a hero and martyr.

He is the Bishmacharya rather than the Karna of our politics. To brave his breast, with the abandon and ecstasy of a hero, to the bullet or the lathi comes easily to men of Prakasam's mould. Rightly is he called "Andhra Kesari". But Rajaji is different.

The most characteristic picture of Rajaji which I have seen is the one in which he is represented as leading a chosen band of Satyagrahis to pick prohibited salt during the romantic Salt Satvagraha days. His bows are knit, and his lean and ascetic figure, cleanshaven, resolute and almost sphinx-like, reminds me of a self-tortured, brave martyr rather than of a spectacular hero romantically rushing into the jaws of death to save his country. Poise, self-control, and grim determination are there and these qualities constitute Rajaji's rich personal endowment. They are the very essence of his personality. He is cold and calculating, some might say; but how often has the world's progress been ensured by men of this type! Blind daring, exuberant emotion, self-immolating patriotism are indeed beautiful virtues. They have uprooted kingdoms and empires—but once the tornado has swept back and the storm has subsided, it is only men with clear and constructive minds, inflexible and hard though they might seem who can restore the ravaged land to its former beauty and tranquility.

Much Misundrerstood

Rajaji's critics have called his constructive fervour mere opportunism. He has been blamed for going slow. But this is the fate of all really sincere servants of the people. There are some who have gone to the extent of calling him an autocrat, but they forget that any man who has the clarity of vision which others do not have, has to bear this charge. It is no fault of Rajaji that he has sometimes to assert himself over his colleagues. It is the penalty for right leadership from which no follower is exempt. There are others who have charged him with a subtle kind of Provincialism—"Tamilism" as one North Indian paper unkindly described it once upon a time. It is true that Rajaji is a passionate lover of Tamilnad and the simple virtues of the toiling masses of Tamilnad. Often, surrounded by the artificialities of a Governor's life in Bengal or the gilded pomp of Government House at New Delhi, Rajaji often suffered from a deep nostalgia for the province of his birth, and his mind must have been haunted by the vision of the tranquil beauty of the regions watered by cool waters of the Kaveri-the green and smiling paddy fields of Tamilnad and the dark semi-naked toilers and workers of the South, gentle patient and God-fearing. Sometimes, he has a habit of extolling the virtues of the South Indian and speaking in wistful praise of the South Indian way of life. But that does not prove him to be a man of mere provincial sympathies.

A man of culture that he is, a true patriot trained in the hard and unrelenting school of Gandhian discipline, it is a crime to charge Rajaji with the vice of provincialism.

Today, amidst the welter and confusion of post-election Madras politics, it is the supreme good fortune of our State that a man of such intellectual eminence and invincible integrity and clarity of vision is at the helm of affairs as Chief Minister. His sincerity and kindliness, his unerring insight into the needs of the people and his bold statesmanship have already borne fruit and there is a new confidence among the people about the future of the State. Above all, Madras is fortunate that a good and true man is at the head of the state government. The real secret of Rajaji's greatness came out startlingly in his fervid exhortation to the people in the course of his recent broadcast to pray God for rain. Here is a man whose faith in the Great Power "that makes for righteousness" is deep and unshakable.

Yes, a few frustrated leaders, disappointed political intriguers and thwarted power-seekers are not happy, and a bark or two has already been sounded in the stately hall of our State legislatures. But as the saying goes, "The dogs might bark, but the caravan passes on". So long as the State Caravan is under Rajaji's leadership, there is no room for any anxiety or fear.

Repentance

In Portsmouth, Ohio, a housewife convicted of slugging a neighbour with a baseball bat escaped a penalty of thirty days and a fine by promising the court she would attend church EVERY SUNDAY FOR A YEAR.

NEED OF GOOD LEADERSHIP

(Continued from page 2, col. 5)

to make original decisions but it requires the ability to keep people at their allotted tasks and maintain discipline. It is indispensable to any organised activity.

In public life, only a few men combine these qualities. Ability and honesty are terms much talked of but forgotten in action. Let us, the people, use such exceptional combinations, when available, to our advantage, for they emanate from men with firm convictions. They prepare the way and lay foundations. Justification of their policies can come only later. Democracy requires their strength, the strength of a unifying force in the interests of good government.

The concept of good government varies according to the necessities of the times. It is a dangerous mistake to assume that the laws governing our economic, social and political life are unchangeable. Within living memory they have changed so much in England that, were Queen Victoria alive today, she would find them incredible and scandalous. If England's statesmen then thought that Empire added to her greater glory, they have now realised the expediency of liquidating it.

●

In India time was when we desired independence from Imperial tutelage. Today to maintain that freedom, paradoxically enough, we are compelled to restrict certain liberties in the greater interests of democracy. As Bernard Shaw has cryptically remarked there is no such thing as complete liberty. Nature, the supreme tyrant, has willed it so.

Moreover the natural conflict between government and the governed is bound to exist.

The discontent and sense of frustration prevalent today is bound to affect our future as a nation if allowed to continue unchecked. Years of foreign rule helped us imbibe the tendency to destructive criticism. Now is the time to re-evaluate this outlook. Heated discussion on differences of outlook must be followed by constructive co-operation, if our future is to be secure.

It is quality alone that will determine our greatness as a nation and help build achievements in quantity. That is why the need for right leadership. For effective leadership remains from beginning to end not merely a matte. of law but also of personal righteousness. Let us have only the best at the moment. It is with right leadership today that we can think of future generations being able to do better

REINDEER PSYCHOLOGY

"To the Lapps in their natural state, the reindeer is much more than a household animal. True that the Lapp lives off the reindeer, eating his meat, making summer and winter clothing, bed-coverings, shoes and even gloves out of his skin, using his horns for implements. But the reindeer is also a companion, having his own rights—in particular the right to express his opinion. He runs free drawing the sleigh. His head is not pulled about with reins or bit. He is told beforehand the journey asked of him, and when he comes to a cross-road, he stops. The Lapp, his master, gets down from the sleigh and brings a special stick, which he lays down in the track. The Lapp is careful to lay the stick pointing the way he does NOT wish to go, for the reindeer, being an independent creature, never follows the stick but selects the other road."

—Tom Hopkinson on BBC

PLACE OF SCIENCE

"Science is neutral. It is in essence a way of collecting, codifying and utilising knowledge of the world around us. This knowledge may be put — has often been put — to serve the good of us all. It may — if we do so choose — be pressed into service as a weapon against our fellow men. It is then a tool serving the baser side of human nature; a tool which, given the will, could be turned to serve the cause of human betterment. We should deplore the prostitution of science, not its existence. We should seek to redirect it, not to abolish it. For if the spirit of scientific enquiry is killed — if killed it can be — we should say goodbye not merely to the things we may fear from it, but also to the thousand and one benefits it has showered on us and which we so complacently take for granted."

Prof K Mather, F. R. S., on BBC.

SHARKS GO AFTER ANYTHING WHITE

SHARKS are probably the most dangerous fish in existence, and they exist in far too many places — in the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, the West Indies, in fact off the shores of all hot countries, and they have even been found in the Mediterranean.

There is no shortage of gruesome stories about them, but it is wrong to suppose that they can bite the human body in two in half a moment, they are simply not big enough. But what they can do is to turn on their backs and seize hold of a limb ..... and that's the end of some unfortunate swimmer.....

The great thing about sharks is that usually there are more than one of them at a time.

If you find yourself at close quarters with them, you are all right if you have some sort of weapon: you can then do as a famous South American traveller did some years ago—he was able to draw his dagger and plunge it into the side of the shark nearest to him. All the other sharks immediately set upon his victim, and he was able to get free. This experience earned him the title of "Captain Shark", and he is a legendary figure all along the Pacific coast of South America.

The shark has some other characteristics that are worth knowing. For instance, sailors often speak about people being "as lazy as a shark," having in mind that sharks prefer to follow ships travelling at a slow speed, the reason being that they know there is a regular supply of food to be had from the kitchen scraps.

It is now generally known that sharks will go after anything white in the water, which may explain their predilection for human victims. They also have a great weakness for salted pork. Indeed, they are so fond of it that it is now used as a bait. A piece of meat is put on a sharp hook and wrapped in white paper. The moment the shark smells it nothing will keep him away Immediately he swallows it, of course, he cannot escape, but is hauled out and hung from the poop.

The French word for shark is requin, which is generally held to be a corruption of the word "requiem" because contact with a shark usually meant death.

It looks now as though the boot is on the other foot, for shark oil and shark skin are both highly prized.

Many native people save shark's teeth to make necklaces, because they maintain that this prevents you from ever being killed by a shark.

But if you are ever likely to fall into the water in shark-infested seas, don't forget to take your dagger with you.

AUSTRALIAN BALLET

(Continued form page 2, col. 1)

land, where he first saw the company dance.

Pattison, a gifted choreographer, has already created two ballets of his own One of them "Modern America", which he dances with Moira Claux, reflects the tempo and rythms of contemporary American civilisation. The second "Harlequin and Columbine," in which he is partnered by Jean Raymond, has more traditional style.

According to present plans, both these ballets will have their world premiers in Calcutta.

Other ballets which the Bodenwieser Group will perform during the Indian season include the striking "Gipsy Dance", which has costumes designed by Eileen Cramer, "Viennese Waltz with music by Jahann Strauss, "Spanish Tango", "The Water Lilies", "Eastern Love Song," "Blue Danube" and one called "Christmas Song".

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

CLINIC INSIDE PAGODA

MOSQUITO-HUNT IS ON

Religion And Science Join Crusade Against Malaria

THE malaria team sprayed with DDT the priceless mosaics on the walls of the temple of Phra Norn Nong Pung which means—"The Reclining Buddha of the Humming Swamp."

Priests in their saffron coloured togas, their heads and eyebrows closeshaven, stood by in silent approval. Above them glowed the golden smile of the recumbent Buddha, 65 feet long and sheathed from head to foot in gold-leaf, an image so big that they had had to build the temple round it.

Today the Humming Swamp does not hum so much.

Dr. Bhatia, the Indian entomologist from The World Health Organisation and his team of mosquito-hunters dipped in vain into the water-grasses of the irrigation streams.

BY RITCHIE CALDER

WHEN we went out with Dr. Bhatia, the Indian entomologist from the World Health Organization and his team of mosquito hunters we dipped in vain into the water-grasses of the irrigation streams. In a day's search it was impossible to find a single 'anopheles minimus', the midget mosquito which has kept Northern Thailand malaria-ridden for generations. And we could have searched in vain through the whole of Serapei, the district which, three years ago WHO, in conjunction with the Thai Government and UNICEF, chose as a demonstration area for malaria control.

Notice that it was malaria control, an attempt to reduce malaria to proportions in which malaria was no longer a public health problem and a crippling disease for a whole population. The project was not so ambitious as to expect eradication. But today there are no new cases of malaria and no malaria-bearing mosquitoes in Serapei.

Clinic In Pagoda

At the temple of the Reclining Buddha we set up a clinic on the steps of the pagoda. This was nothing unusual. It had been held regularly there throughout the whole project. In the verandas, or cloisters of the temple were the desks and blackboards, the lay-teachers and the chanting children of the village school—another feature of Thai Buddhism which gives houseroom to compulsory civil education.

When Dr. Udom, the Thai doctor, had borrowed an altar table as his clinic couch, the bell was rung and the children came tumbling in a hilarious romp up the temple steps, lined up, put their little straw hats at their feet and waited their turn.

Dr. Udom pressed their little stomachs to find the tell-tale swelling of the spleen which, in malaria sufferers bulges with the overwork which the disease imposes on it.

Always it was the same: children who three years ago would have been pot-bellied with malaria were found normal and to Dr. Udom's questions they replied: No, they had no fewer. Nor their brothers nor their sisters nor their parents. The shaking disease had left their homes.

Modern Miracle

Looking on were the boy-priests, no bigger than the primary school children, their shaven eyebrows giving them a look of continuous surprise.

And surprised they might be, because here was a modern miracle—a miracle for which the Buddhist priests can rightly claim a large share of the credit.

The miracle of the Humming Swamp is a lesson for the whole world. Modern science has played its indispensible part but equally indispensible was the co-operation of the Buddhist priests who, throughout the whole area, instructed the faithful to work with the WHO international experts, with the Government authorities and with the diligent Thai doctors.

So far on this expedition, we have seen how primitive fears and superstitions as in the jungles of Borneo have to be overcome before modern life-saving practices can play their part. We have seen too how the tenets of advanced religions can deny women safe childbirth. But here in Northern Thailand Buddhism was the doctors' closest ally.

I have a great respect for Dr. G. Sambasivan, the Indian malariologist who headed the WHO mission, both as a medical expert and as a diplomat, handling with real understanding the local susceptibilities. But I also have a great respect for the Chief Abbot of the North, Chawkum Tepunice, who received me in the great Temple of the Golden Buddha.

When I thanked him for the example he had given by instructing the priesthood to co-operate with WHO which supplied the experts and UNICEF which supplied the DDT and the equipment, he demurred.

Why, he said, should he or the priests be thanked for obeying the injunctions of the Lord Buddha and working for the living well-being of the people. Science and religion were as one when they strove for the good life.

This was reiterated by the Governor of Chiengmai who, like his predecessor who launched the project three years ago has been the friend and active helper of the international team. He was proud that in his province there had been this project which had benefited his people and which in a few years would mean that all Thailand would be delivered from malaria but which had also brought doctors from other countries for training. These doctors (with WHO fellowships) would apply in their own countries lessons learned at Chiengmai.

These lessons are illuminating.

In other parts of the world there have been spectacular victories over malaria. Even before DDT, malaria could be checked by laboriously seeking out the breeding places of the mosquitoes and either draining the swamp areas or treating them with oil.

Pincer Movement

Then there was the heart-warming examples of malaria control in Greece and of Sardinia and Cyprus where both islands were entirely freed from malaria by destroying the mosquitoes by spraying their breeding places with DDT.

But land-locked countries have not the advantages of islands and require a different strategy. In Sardinia and Cyprus it meant a frontal attack and mopping up operations. In Thailand, it meant a pincer movement, cutting off the mosquitoes when they were on the offensive.

When Dr. Sambasivan arrived in the spring of 1949, he had to plan a campaign which would be economical in DDT and in manpower, because it had to be scaled to the resources which Thailand could afford in extending the lessons of the project to the whole country—financial, but also medical resources. Thailand is short of doctors.

First it was necessary to choose a workable area. He selected Chiengmai in Northern Thailand, in the hills behind which lies Burma. This was an endemic malaria area. That is, malaria was constantly present in 60 to 70 per cent of the population not flaring up into sudden and deadly epidemics but robbing the people of health and fitness and liable, like a sleeping volcano of disease to erupt.

Second, they had to find the mosquito responsible for malaria in this part of the world. There were 30 types of mosquito in the areas any one of which might be the villain.

They were lucky. The very first day, Dr. M. L. Bhatia, who had joined the mission from the Malarial Institute of India and his assistants, found the spores of human malaria in the salivary gland of the 13th mosquito they examined—the anopheles minimus.

Third, they had to study its habits. They found that, unlike certain other mosquitoes which favour stagnant water, it bred only in running, fresh-water. This was luckily because the experts could define its area of operations. It belonged chiefly to irrigation channels fast fed from the hills and could not survive in the sluggish canals of the lowlands.

Bases Of Attack

Fourth, they had to find its bases for attack on humans. They systematically examined the peasant huts—built on stilts, with plaited mat walls and thatched with attap, a broad brown leaf tobacco like. After studying the habits of 15,000 specimens, they satisfied themselves that it rarely rested higher than 8 feet from the floor—an economy when it came to spraying—that it lurked in the walls and in hanging clothes, and that it was mainly active between 9 in the evening and 4 in the morning.

They decided to attack its "airstrips"—the walls and hangings of the houses. The homes of 40,000 people were involved but, with the help of the priests and the village headmen they set about it systematically.

All over the area one sees huts with letters and numbers and dates painted on them "A/16 DDT 21/4/50 meaning the village, the number of the house and the date of the first spraying. So thoroughly was this done that the DDT sign is now the postal address of the householders.

At the end of the first year, the Thai members of the team led by Dr. Udom and Dr. Vimol were entirely capable of handling the scheme and the international members retreated to the role of advisers. This tactful move strengthened rather than lessened their authority.

D.D.T. Sprayers

All this time UNICEF had been providing the DDT sprayers and vehicles for the pilot project, matched in cost by the Government's provision of staff.

Yet another scheme was started in Central Thailand, covering a population of 50,000. In this case half the cost of the materials was borne by WHO directly.

The pilot projects also provided training facilities for the American and Thai staffs who were to work the ECA schemes in conjunction with the Thai Government. This provision of direct American aid has taken the place of the WHO/UNICEF contributions and, following through the plans prepared by the WHO experts, aims to clear Thailand of malaria within 3 years. Thus the protection already given to 600,000 people will be extended to another 4 million.

By killing the mosquito with the lingering poison of DDT, the Chiengmai methods broke the cycle of malaria. And they killed off the species. In a search of 5,000 men-hours not an "a-minimus" has been found. The disease faded out. And for a cost of 14 cents a head, compared with 6 dollars a head in Sardinia.

Parable Of Health

This parable of health began with The Kathin and it ended with The Kathin.

It was at the Kathin that the Chief Abbot had first enjoined the people to co-operate with WHO and when we reminded the Governor of Chiengmai, Udom Bunyaprasop, of this he immediately said we must join in the Kathin. He ordered a procession complete with the Corps of Court Dancers and the Busabok the triumphal car which the people drag with ropes through the streets.

Golden Image

The beautiful dancers of the Court, with their vivid robes and flowered head-dresses and their golden finger-nails, six inches long, danced barefoot in the streets. Every turn of the foot, every gyration of the body, every movement of the hand is the exquisite dumb-alphabet of age old legend.

And the procession moved through Chiengmai to Wat Suan Dawk the principal temple.

Only once a year does the Golden Buddha, the most precious image in all North Thailand emerges from the dim recesses of his temple. For this occasion, the Chief Abbot gave a special dispensation with priestly rites, the golden image was carried down the temple steps and enthroned on the lawn before the pagoda. People prostrated themselves before it. The Dancers danced before it.

Tradition and modern science met in common thanksgiving.

Indian Doctors In The Wilds Of Thailand

IMPROVISATION DOES IT

When Dr. Udom, the Thai doctor, had borrowed an altar table as his clinic couch, the bell was rung and the children came tumbling up the temple steps.

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